FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Dispute

Tehran radio carried textually an Iranian Foreign Ministry statement issued on 18 September "in connection with the Iraqi regime's aggression," the first monitored authoritative reaction from Iran on the border dispute since the 17 September decision of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council to abrogate the 1975 Algiers agreement and declare complete Iraqi sovereignty over the Shatt al-'Arab estuary and the speech by President Saddam Husayn the same day outlining Iraq's reasons for doing so. The statement referred to the Iraqi action only in general terms, saying that Iran "can never accept the imaginary claims of the Iraqi Ba'thists" in connection with the "unilateral abrogation of an agreement with Iran." It made no mention of Shatt al-'Arab or other particular points of contention between the two countries and no attempt to specifically refute the official Iraqi position on the border dispute as detailed by Saddam Husayn but said that if Iraq had had any "good will" in connection with its claims, it would have pursued them with "rational logic and good-neighbor relations." The statement accused Iraq of being a "servile puppet" of the United States and Israel and an "instrument" to carry out their policies. According to the statement, Iraqi aggressions against Iran is "in line with that of the United States," and the present "disorder" in the region is an "extension of the provocations" against Iran "in which the hand of America can clearly be seen." The statement also pointed out that the Iraqi aggression plays into the hands of "colonialist governments in East and West," and it concluded by warning that Iran shall "defend its territorial integrity and independence to its dying breath."

Iraq has begun to take administrative steps to support its claim to the entire Shatt al-'Arab estuary. According to INA, the head of the Foreign Ministry Legal Department, Riyad Mahmud Sami, declared that the Shatt al-'Arab is now a "national river" and that the abrogation of the Algiers agreement gives Iraq the "right of full sovereignty" over its littoral lands and airspace and the right to control navigation. Sami said that ships must "pay" Iraq for the right to use the Shatt al-'Arab and use only Iraqi pilots to navigate the river. Furthermore, he stated that as a consequence of full Iraqi sovereignty over the area, Iraq has jurisdiction in all criminal and civil matters as well as the responsibility to protect navigation on the rivers. INA also reported that the state organization for ports has taken "all the necessary measures to restore the legal relationship" that existed in the Shatt al-'Arab before the Algiers agreement, including the navigation regulations in force at that time. Shipping lines have been advised to take instruction only from Iraqi river pilots and to hoist the Iraqi flag even if they are proceeding to Iranian ports.

Another INA dispatch reported that a foreign vessel flying an Iraqi flag crossed the Shatt al-'Arab for the first time since 1975. The Japanese ship, guided by an Iraqi pilot, was ordered by an Iranian gunboat to hoist the Iranian flag. The pilot refused and brought the ship into Basra. A Defense Ministry spokesman, according to INA, also an announced that an Iraqi tanker plying the river had been subjected to light weapons fire from the Iranian shore. No casualties were reported and the defense spokesman made nothing more of the incident.

Islamic Foreign Ministers

The speeches of Moroccan King Hassan and Arab League Secretary General Habib Chatti at the opening session of the Islamic foreign ministers emergency conference on Jerusalem, which convened in Fes on 18 September, were carried live by Rabat radio. Both men reiterated Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's call for a jihad to recover Jerusalem for the Arab world. Opening the session, Hassan said that when he refers to jihad, he does "not rule out the idea of war, because men die in defense of their spiritual values." Hassan went on to say that the Islamic summit to be held in Saudi Arabia late this year "will definitely unify the ranks of Muslims everywhere and will purge the Arab scene of all grudges." Chatti stated that the purpose of the conference is to define the "fields where a full mobilization of the capabilities of the Islamic nation will be made on the governmental and popular levels, so that the jihad will enter its practical stage more effecitvely than now." According to Chatti, this requires that the conference formulate a "well-studied plan for a comprehensive action consistent with our people's will for jihad." He affirmed that Muslims have abandoned the stage of "resolutions of denunciation and condemnation" and have declared their "categorical commitment" to undertaking "all necessary practical measures" to halt "Zionist aggression." Chatti also said the "whole Islamic world hopes today that the United States realizes the seriousness of its stand," particularly now that it is the "only one" supporting Israel.

Egypt

MENA reported that presidential envoy Sol Linowitz, in a speech to the National Press Club in Washington, said that Egypt and Saudi Arabia are trying to improve relations and that President Anwar as-Sadat "briefed" him on efforts in this direction. MENA adds that "responsible sources" in Cairo have denied "any past or present contact" with Saudi Arabia since the Saudi decision to cut ties with Egypt and reiterated the Egyptian position that if Saudi Arabia wants to resotre relations, it must be the one to take the initiative.

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OPENING SESSION OF ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

King Hassan's Address

LD182230 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1943 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Speech by Morocco's King Hassan at the opening in Fes of the Islamic foreign ministers' extraordinary conference on Jerusalem--live]

[Excerpts] Thanks be to God: prayers and peace be upon our master the messenger of God, his family and companions. His excellency dear brother Mr Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Republic of Guinea; his excellency the close brother President Leopold-Sedar Senghor, president of the Republic of Senegal; his royal highness, ministers, ambassadors ladies and gentlemen:

Our meeting today was given a special character by God because it embodies what I have always said: The Islamic religion, the Islamic values, the Islamic morals, are like a belt surrounding the earth. From East to West, Muslims are to be found, many Muslims; and friends, many friends; allies also are to be found, and thanks be to Heaven for this kind of ally.

When I say that the jihad includes everything, I do not rule out the idea of war, because men die in defense of their spiritual values, in defense of their creed, their countries, ideas, dignity. We have to try everything, to take all paths, and knock at all doors. But if it is necessary to die, then one should not die as a coward.

I would like here to tell our Palestinian brothers, on behalf of the Islamic group, represented by their foreign ministers: You are not the only ones who have lost Jerusalem. We have lost it with you, and we shall retrieve it with you, for you and for your kin. Jerusalem is not a trust entrusted to the Palestinians alone; but to every Muslim, male and female.

I am convinced that the next summit conference--due to be held in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by the end of this year in celebration of the new Hegira century--I am convinced that this conference in this holy place, under the leadership of King Khalid, his heir apparent and government, with inspiration from holy Mecca and blessing from the tomb of the prophet, will definitely unify the ranks of Muslims everywhere, and will cleanse the Arab scene of all grudges, because as Arabs and Muslims we really need to walk hand-in-hand and foot-to-foot.

Personally, I am an optimist; we must be optimists because when we met as members of the Jerusalem Committee in Casablanca, several countries had embassies in Jerusalem. We did not think that the Security Council would condemn Israel, or we thought it unlikely. Then within 8 days all states with embassies in Jerusalem withdrew from the city and then came the strong and clear conemnation of Israel, defaming its name, its flag and condemning its lack of respect for human (?values).

Here I do not understand the Jewish-Zionist genius. It was fallen into a trap and has come to commit acts for which it has criticized Hitler and Nazism. Who will be able to trust it someday or [words indistinct] and hurt Muslim feelings in Jerusalem. [Words indistinct] that does not know respect for human dignity or religious beliefs.

Let us seek help in two things: the hand of God and the mistakes of our common enemy. If we work together [words indistinct], and if we know how to seize the opportunities to highlight the enemy's mistakes [words indistinct]. We will prepare for it all the strength and (?unity) that we can muster and we shall (?scare) their hearts because they are the enemy of God and the enemy of the Muslims with their ugly actions.

I am a peaceable person and I always prefer peace over everything. Therefore, the words coming from my mouth may sound strange. Indeed, I have come to ask what I can do personally as a human being [words indistinct] for (?its) liberation. With Hassan the Muslim and Hassan the pupil of Muhammad " rests (?the responsibility) of preserving principles and defending values. But I consider group action to be much better than individual action. At our level planning, thinking and [words indistinct], will perhaps do more than other methods to bring the objective closer. My father, may God rest his soul, used to say that no right is lost as long as someone is pursuing it. I am confident that the rights of Muslims, the rights of Muslims and the rights of the people of the book and the rights of the Muslims are in the first place [word indistinct]. Should we place our rights in the hands of God, I am confident that He will make us defeat our enemy, will give us victory and will guide our steps. This is easy for Him. Peace be upon you. [applause]

Habib Chatti's Address

LD182216 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Speech by Arab League Secretary General Habib Chatti at the opening of the emergency conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers in Fes--live]

[Excerpt] Recent months have witnessed intensive activity by our organization in the form of an extraordinary session held at ministerial level in Amman, which marked a turning point in the Islamic stategy for the liberation of Palestine. There we abandoned the stage of resolutions of denunciation and condemnation and declared most clearly our categorical commitment to face the challenge and our firm determination to take all necessary practical and effective measures to halt the aggression.

On the request of our organization also, the UN General Assembly held an extraordinary session and adopted a resolution affirming that there can be no just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with the UN Charter and its resolutions, without Israel's withdrawal from all the Palestinian and occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and without a just solution to the Palestine question on the basis of the retrieval of the Palestinian people's right to Palestine. The resolution also urged Israel to begin withdrawing from all the occupied territories by 15 November 1980.

In the face of Israel's abduracy and its continued disregard of international law by promulgating a law providing for the annexation of Jerusalem, the Jerusalem Committee met in an urgent emergency session here under your chairmanship, Your Majesty. The resolutions of the Jerusalem Committee originated to further bolster the resolutions of the Amman conference and to affirm the Islamic nation's willpower and determination to deal with all force and all means and resources with the racist and religious war which Israel is waging against the Arab and Islamic countries by its decision to annex Jerusalem.

The Jerusalem Committee expressed its firm stand. There is no room for doubt now about the seriousness of that stand, which declared that the Arab and Islamic countries' response to the Zionist challenge was the affirmation that they are committed to the liberation of Jerusalem and the continuation of a jihad to attain that objective. A jihad, which represents the noble values of mankind, is a right of all those whose homelands have been occupied and whose sanctities have been usurped.

In the present conditions, when it is imperative for us to liberate Jerusalem, a jihad is an obligation that every Muslim male or female must undertake.

For this reason it is our duty at this conference to define the fields where a full mobilization of the capabilities of the Islamic nation will be made on the governmental and popular levels, so that the jihad will enter its practical stage in a more effective manner than now. This demands from us the drawing up of a well-studied plan for a comprehensive action consistent with our peoples' will for a jihad. This conference of ours should study this matter. At the same time, it is called upon to approve the resolutions of the Jerusalem Committee and to adopt them so that they may be implemented.

Gentlemen, the world community as a whole has become aware of this firm Islamic determination and has realized that the matter is serious and that the Islamic nation is not prepared to be at fault in respect of its causes and will not agree to the loss of Jerusalem. These stands were clearly manifested during the meeting of the UN security Council which postponed its debate on Jerusalem and refrained from making any decision in this respect pending the adoption of resolutions by our Jerusalem Committee, which was at the time meeting at Casablanca. The Security Council only resumed its meeting after the Jerusalem Committee had completed its work and then issued its well-known resolution.

The serious nacure of the Security Council's important resolution stemmed from the world community's realization, and particularly those members of the UN Security Council, including the United States, which did not dare to use the veto, of the seriousness of our stand. The same thing happened with regard to the implementation of the resolution. All countries with embassies in Jerusalem rushed to withdraw them to avoid confrontation with the Islamic countries.

The two resolutions of the UN Security Council, 676 and 478--the former providing for the dismantling of the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the latter providing for the nonrecognition of the annexation of Jerusalem and the withdrawal of embassies from it--constitute a commitment by the international community to implement these two resolutions so that the question of peace in the Middle East will proceed in a serious manner.

The 13 countries' response to the Security Council's resolution to withdraw their diplomatic representations from Jerusalem was the start of the implementation of these two resolutions. It is now essential that we continue the efforts to persuade all countries to enter the stage of implementation of the other matters contained in the two said resolutions.

Your Majesty, gentlemen, the success scored by the Islamic world in this diplomatic battle, which it fought with united ranks, proves that by its unity and firm stand it can accomplish its objective and succeed in its efforts however long it takes and how numerous the difficulties are.

In this battle, we have won over world public opinion by the seriousness of our stands and our sure determination to march forward against Israel in its capacity as an expansionist entity which has usurped the rights of the Islamic nation. We have also proved our preparedness to face up to anyone who supports and bolsters the Israeli entity.

The call for a jihad for the sake of Jerusalem and the retrieval of Islamic rights that have been trodden on has had a great resonance which has made the entire world public opinion take heed. It is the only reply. It was declared by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz against the racist and religious arrogance of Zionism.

Talk about negotiation with Israel for peace is no more than an act of deception, fallacy and the sowing of seeds of discord within the ranks of the Islamic peoples. This was proved by the complete failure of the Camp David accords. The only result of these accords was the departure of one of the confrontation states from the battle, thereby weakening the Arab ranks and giving Israel the power to challenge the Arabs and the world community.

The only way open to us is to continue the work to impose sanctions against Israel and to isolate it from the rest of the world, even at the pain of facing the U.S. veto, for it neither frightens us nor weakens our determination to continue the battle.

"We must also work for the implementation of the other UN resolutions, particularly Point 7 of the UN General Assembly resolution adopted during its emergency extraordinary session, which asks Israel to withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem, by 15 November 1980.

The whole Islamic world hopes today that the United States will realize the seriousness of its stand, particularly now that the whole world has condemned the Zionist entity, which the United States is the only one supporting now, and which it alone supports under all circumstances at the expense of the rights of the Islamic nation.

This conference of ours, gentlemen, will be one for bolstering and strengthening the solidarity of the Islamic nation in the face of Zionist challenges and those supporting them. Cooperation of all Muslims in this regard and the unity of their ranks will have an effective role in determining the fate of our decisive battle for the retrieval of our rights and sanctities.

In this respect, I must mention the serious initiative expressed by the Saudi-Iraqi statement which was tantamount to a catagorical and clear declaration and which resounded everywhere so that the stubborn and hesitant would realize that the Islamic nation's patience with the wrong had reached the end of its tether and that Jerusalem has protectors and that the steadfast people of Palestine have brothers who are determined to continue to support them and to bolster them in their resistance to oppression.

The causes of Jerusalem and Palestine have today reached a turning point which will have an effective role in determing the fate of the occupied Arab territories.

Israel now feels that the time when it could control world public opinion, the international organizations and governments, is drawing to its end. The day will come when the United States itself will not be able to continue its support for Israel.

On the other hand, Israel also feels that its internal, political, social and security conditions are deteriorating, thereby making it unable to continue its policy of expansion. It is a fact known to all now--and one admitted by Israel itself--that the number of immigrants coming to it is dwindling and that the number emigrating from it is rising. This state of affairs could grow further, particularly if we know how to bring pressure to bear on the Zionist entity, which now relies on the consolidation of the de facto policy with the intention of preserving for itself the occupied Arab territory on the pretext that the land belongs to he who has it.

If we fail to force Israel to abandon this policy and permit it to consolidate this de facto state, then we would be squandering our rights in favor of an enemy which, in fact, is not as strong as it claims.

We must also use the international support we have won and the deteriorating internal conditions in Israel as a pivot for our confrontation against the enemy and for the destruction of the Israeli de facto policy on the one hand, and for steering the international will toward serious work which will realize our objectives of liberating Jerusalem and retrieving the occupied Arab territories and establishing a free Palestinian state on the other hand.

This cannot be achieved except through the drawing up of a well-studied strategy and the implementation of such a strategy as dictated by the jihad to which we have committed ourselves. God's peace be with you.

BOYCOTT OFFICE BLACKLISTS TWA FOR USE OF 'BANNED AIRSPACE'

LD171217 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 12 Sep 80 p 7

[Unattributed report: "TWA Boycotted"]

[Text] It was learned from reliable sources in Amman that the U.S. Transworld Airlines [TWA] has been blacklisted by the Office of the Arab Boycott of Israel because the company has been using banned Arab air zones and airports.

The sources said that the decision was taken by the special conference of the Israel boycott office which concluded its meetings in Tunis on Monday.

ARAB LEAGUE ENVOY CRITICIZES MONDALE'S REMARKS ON UN

LD190829 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 18 Sep 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report: "Arab Response to Statement by New UN General Assembly President on Resolution 242"]

[Excerpt] United Nations--Arab League UN Representative Dr Clovis Maqsud held a press conference yesterday at which he answered the remarks made earlier by Reudiger Von Wechmar, new president of the UN General Assembly, on Resolution 242. The new president said that he considered Resolution 242 "the only solution" to the Middle East problem.

Dr Clovis Maqsud commented on this remark by saying: The new president of the UN General Assembly has disregarded the resolutions which the United Nations adopted at later stages regarding self-determination for the Palestinian people. He has also ignored the stance of his government (the German Government), which openly recognizes the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Dr Maqsud said: The newly elected president must have known that Resolution 242 does not take into consideration the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Dr Maqsud also criticized U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale's speech at the UN ceremony commemorating Ralph Bunch. Mondale used the occasion to criticize the General Assembly by describing it as an "obstacle" to the Camp David agreements. Dr Maqsud commented on this by saying: It is inappropriate for Mondale to use the United Nations as a platform for American election propaganda.

KUWAIT

EDITORIAL HITS SAUNDERS' CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE REPORT

LD171029 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 10 Sep 80 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "Saunders and the Gulf States"]

[Excerpts] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Harold Saunders is well known in the Arab arena. In his present capacity he has been and is one of the planners of U.S. policy in the area.

On 3 September Saunders submitted a report to and appeared before a House of Representatives subcommittee in connection with U.S. relationship with the Arabian Peninsula and gulf countries, which he defined as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE and the Sultanate of Oman. He said that he wished to confine his report to these countries in view of "their importance in the balance of the U.S. and free world interests." In fact, his report contains nothing new if viewed from a general perspective, in that it confirms a number of U.S. stands which have become well known. These stands, as Saunders' report says, emphasize that "the immediate danger of Soviet aggression or subversive pressure requires a number of political, economic, and military actions, including the strengthening of our global military capability and ability to send effective forces to that area and also including our work with the gulf states, when we have a useful role to play, to ease the intensity of regional tensions."

In another part of the report Saunders says, quite correctly, that these Arab countries are located in what he described as "the Soviet Union's backyard."

Therefore, Saunders has given himself the right to speak on behalf of these countries and to repeat in his report time and time again the phrases: They perceive, they work, they believe, they are apprehensive, and so on. "They" here means the Arab Gulf states. He has submitted all the U.S. ideas about the area as the gulf states' ideas, even including the present U.S. buildup in the area, which he called "the Soviet Union's backyard."

It is natural to wonder here what the Soviet reaction could be as it sees the United States sending "effective forces to the area," which is just beyond the Soviet Union's borders and in its "backyard."

Does not the United States' "sending of effective forces" draw the Soviet Union into taking action and carrying out what it might call "protection" of its backyard?

Thus it becomes evident that this U.S. care for "protecting" the area is the key danger to it and could make it an inevitable theater of combat or conflagration.

In another part of the report Mr Saunders refers to a matter to which, despite its importance, he does not seem to attach great significance. He says:

"On another level the gulf state governments assert that the absence of Arab-Israeli peace is the primary threat to gulf security and stability. They (the gulf states) regard the Arab-Israeli conflict as the main source of Soviet influence in the region, as a leading contribution to revolution and radical political currents, and as the primary obstacle to developing the kind of firm relations with the United States for which their national interests otherwise call."

This is yet another aspect of the U.S. endeavor to perpetuate the Soviet presence in the area and exploit the danger of stemming from it. Saunders' remark also shows that the United States does not heed the gulf countries' persistent efforts to draw attention to the continued Israeli danger. In fact, it has persistently done the contrary and given Israel all the arms, funds and support it needs.

Saunders himself admits that this conflict is seen by the gulf states as "the primary threat to the security and stability of the gulf region," but Washington never tried to take notice of this threat which is serious, real, and arouses the gulf countries' fears as he himself said in his report and as we know very well.

On the contrary, Washington, in order to protect its own interests alone, has from its standpoint always considered Israel the powerful mainstay of its strategy in the area. So it ignores the threat facing the Arab Gulf states, which are within the sphere of its interests. These states are Arab, and the fact that they are so is enough to make them the target of U.S. hostility and of a U.S. desire to crush and plunder them.

OMAN

INTERIOR MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON GULF SECURITY

LD171542 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Sep 80 EA

[Text] His Excellency Sa'id Badr ibn Su'ud ibn Harib, minister of the interior, has underlined the importance of security in the gulf and the need for cooperation among the states of the area.

In an interview with AL-USRAH magazine, published today, his excellency pointed out the dangers threatening the gulf's security through the massive Russian presence in southern Yemen, Afghanistan and the Horn of Africa. He said: There are elements in the states of the area working for the interests of other quarters which are seeking to cause trouble, strife and confusion; we must be constantly alert and vigilant. The interior minister added that petroleum is not the sole cause of the dangers besetting the gulf area: It is not only petroleum but also its important geograhica' position, in addition to the underlying spite harbored by its enemies against this area, for which they do not wish development and progress. He noted the Soviet threat in Aden and said it is not directed against a single state in the area but against all its states [words indistinct].

In reply to a question on joint Arab cooperation to combat crime, he stated that the recent Arab interior ministers conference held at At-Ta'if approved an agreement on such cooperation. The conferees agreed that it is necessary for the esteemed Islamic shari'ah should be the main source of legislation [words indistinct].

SAUDI ARABIA

FAHD INTERVIEWED ON JIHAD, U.S. ELECTIONS

LD172308 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpts] We have just received the following:

His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the viceroy and crown prince, has answered questions put to him by the SAUDI PRESS AGENCY on the Arab and international political situation.

Here is the text of the statement made by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, viceroy and crown prince. [read by announcer]

In light of the present Arab and international political situation, the SAUDI PRESS AGENCY put a number of questions to his Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince. The following dialogue took place with his highness:

Question: There were many interpretations recently about the call made by Your Highness for a jihad. Could Your Highness oblige us with an explanation of your call?

Answer: In my estimation, my recent call needs no explanation, because my words were clear and accurate. Following the decision made by Israel declaring Jerusalem its unified and eternal capital, contravening the Security Council's resolutions and defying the will of the international community and the rights of other divine religions, I said: We should not be blamed if we adopt the system of jihad. Nothing would halt the military, racist, religious war which Israel is launching against the Arabs and the Muslims except a jihad. What is meant by a jihad is a united, comprehensive, integrated Arab-Islamic confrontation in which we place all our resources and our spiritual, cultural, political, material and military potentials in a long and untiring jihad, starting with purifying our souls and hearts of all rancours, hatred and differences.

Hence my call, and I still repeat it, for the need to put the Arab house in order, as a main clause in our list of priorities. What concerns me in this field, and at this particular time, is to explain that our battle with the enemy, who is lying in wait for us, is not merely confined to oil alone. What is the value of oil alone if it is not accompanied by the rest of the Arab instruments of pressure in a coordinated and integral form, whereby we would reach a position that would enable us to alter the balance of power in our region in the interest of our Arab nation. Words other than this we consider as emotional, haphazard and irresponsible. The matter being so it is only natural that our enemies should seek to sow the seeds of dissension and infighting in the Arab homeland. Our disarray is very dangerous, and we very badly need unity and agreement today. Our enemies will wage a deadly fight against us to prevent unity of the Arab ranks. This is our battle and this is the jihad. The jihad, which I have called for, is therefore a jihad with oneself and also the jihad of faith, pen, sword and money--united together as one man.

Question: What is Your Highness' opinion with regard to the Arab and international reaction to Your Highness' call for a jihad?

Answer: It was natural for the Arab and Islamic reactions to be responsive and encouraging to the limit. What drew my attention is the fact that the Arab information media as a whole appreciated the meaning and motives of our call for jihad, particularly after Israel had proved in practice that moderation does not pay and that peace with it has become a figment of the imagination. Most of the Western papers were unanimous in their comment by saying that our call for jihad was the result of the fact that the patience of the Saudis had been exhausted by the failure of the West to stand firmly against the ambitions of Israel and its arrogance. This proves that Western public quarters were irritated by Israel's expansionist policy. Consequently we must widen the scope of this irritation toward Israel. The city of Jerusalem is important to hundreds of millions of Christians, just as it is important to hundreds of millions of Muslims. What is required is an Islamic-Christian cooperation to rescue Jerusalem from the claws of racist Zionism. This is also part of our call for jihad.

Question: Since the call of Your Highness for a jihad, Menahem Begin has replied to Your Highness by saying that he will not relinquish one foot of Jerusalem. Also other members of his government have declared that the call of Your Highness once again affirmed the hostile policy of the Kingdom toward Israel and that the Kingdom finances some of the fedayeen actions inside the occupied territory. What is the opinion of Your Highness?

Answer: Arab Jerusalem is the capital of the independent Palestinian state. We said this during the blessed 'Id al-Fitr festival and we gave pledges to the Arabs and Muslims on this. We will never agree to abandon one foot of Arab Jerusalem to Israel. The Jerusalem Committee confirmed this during its meetings recently in Morocco under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II. The Islamic foreign ministers will affirm this during their current meetings in Rabat. No matter how long it takes and however arrogant Israel may feel, I am convinced that the independent state of Palestine will rise and Arab Jerusalem will be its capital if we succeed in changing the balance of forces in the area. This will not happen until we put our Arab house in order and abandon our differences and make good and integral use of all our weapons. As to the second part of the question, the Kingdom takes pride in the fact that together with the rest of the Arab brothers it participates in bolstering the Palestinian resistance movement because this is a right and the duty of every man who loves freedom and honor, and because the Palestinian resistance movement is considered as one of the noblest phenomena in our contemporary Arab history. I will seize the opportunity here to convey to the Lebanese and Palestinian fighters, headed by Brother Yasir 'Arafat, a salute of esteem and admiration for their gallantry and heroism in defeating the recent Israeli aggression against the two areas of Shaqif and Arnun when through their conviction and courage, they managed to fight and repel an Israeli force which was superior to them in number and equipment.

Question: Certain quarters have interpreted Your Highness' urging of those who continue to wager on the autonomy issue to adopt a [words indistinct] stand which recognizes failure and turn away from all that happened and is happening as a rejection of autonomy and acceptance of Camp David. What are the comments of Your Highness?

Answer: All that preceded, accompanied and resulted from Camp David is rejected by the Kingdom. We have expressed this opinion from the start. President as-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem and later the signing of the Camp David agreements led only to recognition of the Zionist entity and disregard of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Although Sinai is an occupied Arab territory, it has never been the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Palestinian problem is the heart of the conflict, and any resolution which does not include the right to self-determination for the Palestinians and their return to and independence in a state whose capital is Arab Jerusalem we consider as a lacking and disreputable solution.

Question: What is the opinion of Your Highness concerning the planned unity between Syria and Libya?

Answer: The Kingdom blessed the plan for Libyan-Syrian unity in a statement issued by the royal court. I regard this unity as a mighty step along the road of jihad for Palestine and recovery of strategic balance with the enemy. In the aftermath of the loss suffered by the Arabs with Egypt's exit from the Arab-Israeli conflict arena, we have been looking for a recovery from the created imbalance. We all hope that the next step after the Syrian-Libyan unity will be the disappearance of all Arab disputes.

Question: The date for the American elections is nearing. Who is the candidate in Your Highness' opinion who could change U.S. policy to the advantage of the Arabs?

Answer: We and the Arabs in the past were mistaken when we allowed ourselves to enter the whirlpool of the U.S. presidential elections. Two years after such elections, elections for the congress begin; two years later come the presidential elections and so on. U.S. presidents successively use the excuse of the seasonal elections to justify their silence over Israel's occupation of Arab land, let alone their material and military support for it. Unless we come out of the whirlpool of U.S. elections this flux situation can go on for many years to come.

The fact of the matter is that the reality of the domestic political situation in the United States is governed by a formula in which the Jewish vote plays a basic role. The biggest proof of what I say is the competition we are witnessing these days among the U.S. presidential candidates for the winning of Israel's friendship and the expression of support for its ambitions. I cannot find a better description of the present U.S. electoral campaign than an auction where candidates compete and bid over the most important item in the elections auction, Israel. As to the currency used by the presidential elections during the action, it is Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, obliteration of the rights of the Palestinian people and the use of various terrorist adjectives to describe the PLO, an organization recognized by the majority of the world's states, including the United Nations. From here I say that what changes the U.S. policy toward the Arabs is not the going of a president and the coming of a new one; rather it is a single Arab attitude of pressure which represents all the capabilities of the Arab nation. Then the U.S. president, whoever he is, will be forced to take into consideration Arab power as he takes into account Jewish votes.

Question: What is the opinion of Your Highness concerning reports by some foreign radio station to the effect that sabotage laid behind the accidents of the Saudi civilian and military aircraft?

Asnwer: The absurd thing about these false rumors is that they are reiterated when the matter concerns us. Why aren't such rumors reiterated when similar aircraft accidents happen in the United States, the Soviet Union and Europe and everywhere in the world? Despite the fact that the two incidents call for sorrow and regret, they are normal and occur in all the developing and advanced countries of the world. The two incidents were acts of God. As to the acts of sabotage such acts only exist in the minds of those who are trying in vain to fish in troubled water. Let them understand that their attempts to harm his highness and his country and its stability and prosperity are doomed to utter failure.

KING KHALID RECEIVES LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD190136 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] His Majesty King Khalid received at his residence in Geneva today Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan foreign minister. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Amir Mash'al ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Royal Highness Amir Sultan ibn 'Abn al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation and Dr Ashad Fir'awn, his majesty's adviser.

UAE

OIL MINISTER: PRODUCTION, NOT PRICES, WILL BE CUT

LD161513 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMN in Arabic 14 Sep 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "We Are To Make Further Reductions in Production; We Prefer to Close Oilwells Than To Reduce Prices"]

[Excerpts] UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah has stated that the UAE is determined to make a further reduction in oil production before the end of this year or the beginning of next year. He said that this policy stems from the national interest and is not affected by market conditions.

In an interview with the newspaper AL-WAHDAH published in Abu Dhabi yesterday morning, Dr al-'Utaybah expressed his conviction that OPEC will ask its member states during their meeting in Vienna tomorrow, Monday, to separately reduce their production as much as they deem fit.

On the question of prices, Dr al-'Utaybah said that this question cannot be separated from the question of production. He added: As far as the UAE is concerned, we will not reduce our prices even if this means the closure of our oilfields. Dr al-'Utaybah emphasized that OPEC refuses to conduct a dialogue on petroleum alone to the exclusion of all other economic issues. He added: We do not need anyone to fix our production or prices.

PDRY

OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR UNITY TALKS IN SAN'A'

LD181802 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Summary] 'Umar al-Jawi, secretary of the presidium for unity affairs, left for San'a' today on a visit to northern Yemen during which he will deliver a written message from Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to President 'Ali Abdallah Salih of the YAR. "Shortly before his departure Brother 'Umar al-Jawi told the ADEN NEWS AGENCY that during his visit he will also arrange the timetable of the work of the unity committees with his brother, Husayn ad-Dufi, adviser to the brother president of the northern part of the homeland for unity affairs. He will also discuss the manner of implementing the bilateral agreements between the establishments in the two parts of the homeland."

YSP OFFICIAL DELIVERS MESSAGE, RETURNS FROM USSR

LD181800 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, returned home this morning from Moscow after delivering a message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Soviet leaders, concerning the latest developments of the situation in the area and the increasing aggressive activities of imperialism and its supporters aimed at increasing tension and threatening peace and stability in the area. The message also included a passage on the consolidation of realtions between the two friendly countries and parties.

YAR

PDRY ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR PRESIDENT SALIH

JN181504 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] 'Umar al-Jawi, adviser to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium arrived in San'a' today to discuss the unity issue. Upon arrival, Al-Jawi said he brought with him a message for YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih from his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He said that he will discuss with officials the unity process and the Yemeni summit agreements concluded in San'a' and Ta'izz.

PRESIDENT SALIH RECEIVES IRAQI ENVOY 17 SEP

JN172 149 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received at 1900 today at his office at the General Command Headquarters Sa'dun Ghaydan, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's envoy, Revolution Command Council member deputy prime minister and minister of transport. Ghaydan handed the president a written message from his brother His Excellency Saddam Husayn dealing with recent developments between Iraq and Iran and bilateral relations. His excellency the president asked Ghaydan to convey greetings and best wishes to His Excellency President Saddam Husayn. The meeting was attended by Ahmad al-Ansi, minister of communications and transport. Ghaydan arrived in San'a' at 1615 today.

'RESPONSIBLE SOURCES' DENY CONTACT WITH SAUDI ARABIA

NC190610 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2254 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Washington, 18 Sep (MENA)--President Carter's representative in the autonomy negotiations, Sol Linowitz, has stated that Egypt and Saudi Arabia are trying to improve their relations. He expressed hope that this would lead to more progress in the efforts to establish peace in the Middle East.

Linowitz, who was speaking at a luncheon at the American press club after presenting a report on the situation in the Middle East, said that President Anwar as-Sadat had briefed him on the efforts that were being made to improve relations with Saudi Arabia, and that this was during Linowitz's recent visit to Cairo.

Linowitz said he expected Saudi Arabia to support the peace efforts aimed at promoting a ccomprehensive settlement to the Middle East problem if the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli negotiations achieve tangible progress. He also said that, should this happen, he expected Jordan and the Palestinians to give their support.

MENA has inquired from responsible sources in Cairo about Linowitz's statement on Egyptian-Saudi relations. The sources denied any past or present contact with Saudi Arabia since Saudi Arabia severed its relations with Egypt.

A responsible source said that it was Saudi Arabia, not Egypt, which broke off the relations, and therefore, if Saudi Arabia wanted these relations restored, then it must take the initiative.

ITALY SIGNS AGREEMENT TO SELL U.S. HELICOPTERS TO EGYPT

LD190853 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 16 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "Military Helicopter Deal Signed With Italy"]

[Text] An agreement was signed yesterday under which Egypt will obtain from Italy military helicopters of the Chinook type for the transport of personnel and equipment. These will begin arriving toward the end of this year and early next year.

The signing was attended by Defense Minister Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi. Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah signed the deal on behalf of Egypt and Conte Augusta, chairman of the Italian Agusta firm, signed it on behalf of the Italian side. Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi discussed with the Italian side the possibility of obtaining a Bell helicopter which carries 15-20 men and of another type which carries 7 men.

ISRAEL TO RECEIVE SAME AMOUNT OF OIL FROM EGYPT THIS YEAR

TA181856 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] In Cairo tonight the Oil Ministry Under Secretary Husayn 'Abdallah said the OPEC decision will not affect Egypt's rates. The head of Israel's fuel authority Shim'on Gilbo'a has just returned from Cairo and he says the Egyptians have agreed to sell the same amount as last year. However, the new prices have not yet been fixed.

CREATION OF NASIRITE ORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED IN DAMASCUS

JN010808 Damascus Voice of Arab Egypt in Arabic 1930 GMT 31 Aug 80

["Text" of "Statement No 1" declaring establishment of Egyptian Nasirite Organization, read by Muhammad Abu al-Futuh, secretary of the organization abroad, in Damascus on 31 August--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The Egyptian Nasirite Organization.

To the masses of our Arab Egyptian masses inside and outside Egypt, the masses of our Arab nation inside and outside the Arab homeland and free men all over the world:

All in Egypt, all in the Arab homeland and the free men of the world observe regretfully what has become of the political, economic and social situation in Egypt at the hands of the present regime. As-Sadat's renegade regime has undermined all of the principles that Egypt stood for during Nasir's reign. It has upset all standards, values and balances to the extent that Egypt, under the regime, has become an uncontrolled playground for the Americans and the Israelis, a jungle where beasts of greed, corruption and exploitation thrive and where the majority of the kind, toiling people are being crushed.

The present regime has discarded the principles of national sovereignty and has chained Egypt will agreements that are unprecedented in the history of international political accords. The regime has falsified the issue of democracy; canonized fascism and dictatorship with laws that it falsely ascribes to democracy; unleashed elements of exploitation and organized plundering, under the slogan of the so-called open door economy; and opened its doors wide to the destruction of all values and ethics, which are our Arab Egyptian peoples's original heritage. The regime has kindled fires of sectarian sedition between Muslims and Christians in our dear Egypt--these people who have always lived like brothers under national unity that was stable throughout the centuries. It has weakened the Egyptian army in number, weaponry and ideals. It has forced the army to deviate from its proper direction and genuine arena and to threaten its brothers, to attack them and to serve imperialist designs in the Arab homeland and Africa.

The regime has dealt a bloody and treasonous blow to the Palestinian issue, which is the Arabs' first cause. It has reconciled and allied itself with the usurpers. It has isolated Egypt from its Arab nation and divorced it from the independent international policy line. It has taken Egypt from the nonaligned policy to one of subservience, falling into the lap of the forces of international imperialism.

In light of this deteriorating situation, which has shaken the core principles and interests of the Egyptian people and has greatly harmed Egypt, the Arab homeland and the cause of freedom in the world. It has become necessary that the masses of our Arab Egyptian people, wherever they are, move and act to confront the renegade and to liquidate it; for these are the masses who experienced glory under great Nasir and who were able, under the Nasirite leadership, to record a great many achievements in every field, for themselves and for their Arab nation.

Therefore, in order to obtain the working initiative that can only be achieved by organizing ranks, we Nasirites, in implementation of our duty, by organizing our lines and resuming the tasks of the Nasirite movement on the national, pan-Arab and international levels, declare the establishment of the Egyptian Nasirite Organization.

Our organization, which includes many Egyptian Nasirite groups, opens its doors to Egyptian Nasirites in all arenas outside Egypt, so that they may organize their ranks and efforts within its framework, in solidarity with their brothers inside Egypt. This organization, in its first statement--the statement of its declaration--stresses the following:

First: Nasirism and the Nasirites are not proceeding from a vacuum in their new movement. They have a huge deposit of practical experience, major battles and splendid achievements. They also have a huge deposit of ideological documents, supplied by the Arab Nasirite revolution, beginning with the philosophy of the revolution, the national action charter, the 30 March statement and the late leader's speeches.

At the same time, they know that they will not ignore the circumstances and changes that have taken place over time, following the leader's death. They also know that 'Abd an-Nasir was one of this nation's historic giants, who also did not act from a vacuum and who did not sever the roots of his movement, philosophy and revolution from his nation's history, heritage, values and great Arab Islamic ideology.

Therefore, we should view Nasirite thought in its true perspective, as a purely pan-Arab thought, put forward at the beginning of the second half of the 20th century by one of this nation's historic leaders, who tried to find a course for his ancient nation amid the circumstances and changes of the age.

Second, our movement and ideology, which emanate from our people's rich experience under 'Abd an-Nasir's leadership and from the documents of the glorious July Revolution, will continue their historic march under the three basic principles of the July Revolution: liberty, socialism and unity. The liberation of Palestine and the affirmation of its Arabism will continue to be our sacred and unrelinquishable objective.

Third: The Nasirite movement, which is affiliated with the great 'Abd an-Nasir and which derives its import and significance from Arab Egypt, should safeguard its total independence without leniency or relinquishment and should not permit anything to harm or curtail this independence.

Fourth: We are fully aware of the threats posed by the hostile forces who are conspiring against our Arab Egyptian people. We are also convinced of the need to rally the ranks of the Egyptian patriotic forces, both inside the country and abroad, so that they will be able to confront and liquidate the apostasy in Egypt. On this basis, we believe in the need to rally together the ranks of the Egyptian nationalist forces, both inside the country and abroad, and we support any step taken along this path.

Finally, while proclaiming the establishment of the Egyptian Nasirite Organization, we would like to refer to the significance of the last days of August: On 29 August 1967, the Arab nation and the Arab revolution's Nasirite leadership expressed their determination to stand fast against and to reject the colonialist-Zionist conspiracy to crush the Arab nation and usurp Palestine. The four no's in Khartoum--no to negotiations, no to reconciliation, no to recognition of the Zionist enemy and no to relinquishment of the Palestinian people's rights--were uttered.

On 21 August 1969, the Zionists committed the crime of trying to burn down the Al-Aqsa mosque. Following this incident, 'Abd an-Nasir addressed the armed forces of the United Arab Republic and of the Arab nation, stressing that there is no alternative to force in confronting the enemy and that the Arab armed forces are not only their nation's soldiers but those of God as well.

Liberty and victory to our Arab Egyptian people. Glory and immortality to our Arab nation.

[Signed] Secretariat of the Nasirite Organization abroad.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIAN ARRIVES FOR 5-DAY VISIT

NC181259 Cairo MENA in English 1211 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 18 Sep (MENA)--Head of Foreign Relations Committee at the Japanese Parliament Akira Hatano arrived here today on a 5-day visit to Egypt. While here, Hatano will conduct talks with Muhammad Rashwan, acting spokesman of the People's Assembly, and members of the Foreign Relations Committee at the Assembly aiming at consolidating parliamentary relations between Egypt and Japan.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS ON CLASHES WITH IRAN

18 Sep Report

JN181750 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Sep (INA)--This evening, our Iraqi ground resistance shot down an Iranian plane in the Maysan sector and seized an M-48 tank which was trying to approach the Iraqi forward positions in the Sayf Sa'd sector in the Diyala border area.

An Iraqi Defense Ministry military spokesman said this evening that the forces of the racist Persian regime continued their hostile activities against the Iraqi forward posts and positions. At 1600 this afternoon, Iranian artillery and planes bombed the Iraqi forward positions between the (Ash-Shib) and the (Al-Fakkah) outposts in the Maysan sector. Our forces returned the fire, silencing the sources of enemy fire and forcing the planes to flee.

The spokesman added: At 1720 today an Iranian armored force, supported by planes, tried to attack the Iraqi (Ash-Shib) outpost in Maysan sector. The Iraqi forces repulsed them and forced them to withdraw. One Iranian plane was shot down; the rest fled. The military spokesman reported that the Iraqi forces have so far shot down two enemy planes today.

At 1800 today an enemy plane tried to approach Iraqi gunboats at the entrance to the Khawr 'Abdallah inlet. The gunboat artillery repulsed them and forced them to flee.

The spokesman stated that this evening the Iraqi forces in the liberated Sayf Sa'd sector seized an enemy M-48 tank in good condition which was trying to approach the Iraqi forward positions. The tank crew members escaped.

19 Sep Report

JN191050 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Sep (INA)--A Defense Ministry military spokesman has asserted that the Iranian regime continued its hostile activities last night and this morning. The regime opened fire on the Iraqi front's positions and outposts.

The spokesman said that at 0530 today an enemy plane flew over our warboats in the Khur 'Abdallah inlet on the Shatt al-'Arab, as well as over the Al-Bakr port. The boats' guns forced the plane to flee.

The spokesman added that at 0615 today enemy planes raided the Iraqi border posts in the Maysan sector. Our ground defenses intercepted the planes, forcing them to flee. Our forces sustained no losses.

At 0900 today enemy artillery and tanks shelled the (Ash-Shayb) outpost in the Maysan sector. Our forces returned the fire strongly, destroying one enemy tank. The enemy's losses in life are not yet known. The spokesman added that enemy artillery shelled our positions in Sayf Sa'd at the same time. Our forces returned the fire. Our losses: one martyr.

On the battles that raged yesterday, the spokesman said that at 2220 the Iranian side opened medium-range weapons fire at the (As-Sibah) area. Our forces returned fire.

He added that at the same time enemy armored forces tried to advance toward the Al-Karamah outpost in the Maysan sector. Our forces intercepted the force, causing it to retreat.

INA: THOUSANDS WANT TO VOLUNTEER TO FIGHT ENEMY

JN182127 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2155 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Sep (INA)--Thousands of Iraqi citizens have appealed to President Saddam Husayn to allow them to volunteer and fight alongside the armed forces against the Persian enemy.

President Saddam Husayn receives telephone calls daily from the sons of the Iraqi people expressing their wish to defend Iraq's sovereignty and honor.

IRAN ACCUSED OF OPENING FIRE ON CIVILIAN AIRPLANES

JN181942 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1932 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Sep (INA)--This evening the Iraqi Foreign Ministry summoned the heads of the diplomatic missions of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE and Oman. The ministry acquainted the heads of these missions with the Iranian regime's irresponsible conduct of opening random fire on civilian airplanes passing within (?air routes) in the Arab gulf area. The ministry asked them to convey this information to their governments.

AUTHORITIES ISSUE INSTRUCTIONS ON SHATT AL-'ARAB NAVIGATION

JN181844 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The Iraqi state organization for ports has taken all the necessary measures to restore the legal relationship that existed in Shatt al-'Arab before the 6 March 1975 agreement. These measures were taken in accordance with the Revolution Command Council decision announced by President Saddam Husayn yesterday to regard this agreement as null and void.

Salih Mahmud Musa, deputy chief of the ports organization, has said that instructions have been given to the various port departments and competent quarters inside and outside Iraq to carry out the instructions and guidelines of the port of Basra and the guidelines on piloting which were in force before the signing of the above-mentioned agreement. These guidelines regulate navigation in Shatt al-'Arab and cover all matters relating to deep-water signals, permission to move and port fees.

Musa said that the state organization is fully prepared to provide all the services needed by ships. He added that the state organization has asked shipping lines to follow these guidelines and to heed only the instructions of Iraqi pilots when their ships enter or leave the Shatt al-'Arab waters. Ships must hoist the Iraqi flag regardless of their destination, even if they are proceeding to Iranian ports.

Hoisting of Flag

JN182042 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2005 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Sep (INA)--The crossing of Shatt al-'Arab by the first foreign vessel hoisting an Iraqi flag since 1975 was announced here this evening. The vessel was guided by an Iraqi pilot.

An official source said that an Iranian gunboat intercepted the Japanese vessel (Rataji Maru) when it entered the Iraqi territorial waters this evening and ordered the crew to raise the Iranian flag instead of the Iraqi flag. The source added that the Iraqi pilot refused to hoist the Iranian flag and guided the vessel to the Al-Ma'sal harbor in Basra in southern Iraq. [Words indistinct] raising the Iraqi flag while the Iranian gunboat withdrew.

The source explained that measures were taken immediately following Iraq's abrogation last night of the 1975 Algiers agreement to restore Iraqi sovereignty over Shatt al-'Arab. The hoisting of the Iraqi flag on the above-mentioned Japanese vessel is one of several measures taken [words indistinct] by Iraqi prior to the Algiers agreement.

OIL PRODUCTION TO BE REDUCED BY 360,000 BARRELS DAILY

JN182118 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2152 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 18 Sep (INA)--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and oil minister, returned here tonight after heading the Iraqi delegation to the meetings of the OPEC oil, finance and foreign ministers which ended in Vienna yesterday.

Tayih 'Abd al-Karim said: At the conference, Iraq announced its decision to reduce its oil production by 360,000 barrels a day as of 1 November. In solidarity with the rest of the OPEC member states and in order to alleviate the impact of [words indistinct] of the industrial countries and to reduce the surplus.

ROUNDUP OF BAGHDAD BROADCASTS IN PERSIAN 15-17 SEP

TA171503 [Editorial report] Baghdad in Persian to Iran at 0/30 GMT 15-17 September carried a program of news, press reviews and letters from Iranian listeners and also commentaries. The press review section primarily quoted ATH-THAWRAH articles which discussed current military clashes between Iran and Iraq and reiterated the Iraqi view on the differences between the two countries. The letters section cited Iranian listeners complaining about the deteriorating political, economic and social situation in their country. The radio's commentaries were also highly critical of Khomeyni and his regime and called on the people and Army of Iran to overthrow it.

On 15 September the radio carried a commentary entitled "The Iranian Army Will Not Be Frevented From Carrying Out its Patriotic Duties by These Deceptions." The commentary said:

"Dear listeners, day by day the more the intensity and vehemency of the internal contradictions of the anti-people Khomeyni regime increase, the more the cards of this regime are exposed and revealed. Nearly every day we hear reports about the aggression of the pharaonic Khomeyni regime on our country's eastern borders. Recently this aggression has a wider scope and has reached the stage of bombarding the defenseless border towns. It is a certain and undeniable fact that we never started aggression, for we never had any internal contradiction that we would want to hide, or had to divert the people's attention from what is taking place in our country. Rather, it is the anti-people Khomeyni regime which for this reason, especially in order to hide the country's numerous problems and internal contradictions, has created incidents and has committed aggression against Iraq. Yes, to hide certain contradictions that have exposed the regime of the ignorant and empty-minded mullahs to a violent storm. We hear daily reports of severe clashes and disputes between the army and the antimasses Khomeyni guards, and this is also an indication of the severe disputes and clashes among the reactionary Khomeyni gang itself.

"Without doubt the intensification of the internal crisis and lack of security and the critical economic and income situation within Iran have forced the ringleaders of the puppet and pharaonic Khomeyni regime to open new external fronts so that they would thus be able to gain the approval and support of the people under the pretext of the so-called foreign threat which is allegedly facing Iran, and to deceive the people the same way that they deceived them in connection with the American hostages, when they preoccupied and entertained them for several months."

After recounting various difficulties which the Khomeyni regime is facing, the commentary concluded: "At any rate, we had forecast and continue to forecast the intensification and worsening of such border clashes. However, at the same time we warn these pseudoclergy of Tehran and Qom to refrain from playing with fire. Despite the fact that the revolution in Iraq has no desire for war against any of its neighbors, it will however not grant permission to the regime of the illiterates, ignorants and cruel-hearted who rule Tehran to implement that which they have fostered in their empty minds at the cost of the revolution in our country."

On 15 September the radio quotes a letter from a girl in Rafsanjan: "I, who am a Muslim, become doubtful of being one whin I see the situation in Iran. We carried out a revolution, and as we say, expelled the devil and brought an angel to Iran. We did not realize that we brought another devil to Iran. This old and senile man who talks frequently about Islam and his stupid supporters! With what enthusiasm did our young people welcome the bullet in order to free Iran of fascism and to gain freedom, but unfortunately Khomeyni has even taken away freedom from the people. The people do not possess either freedom of the pen or of speech. If they say anything they will be executed as counterrevolutionaries. I have never gone nor will ever go to these foolish marches of Khomeyni's. I became aware of the crimes of these people when they set fire to Abadan's Rex theater, in which my sister-in-law and her 1-year old child were martyred. This was when I recognized Khomeyni's so-called Islam."

KURDISH RADIO COMMENTS ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Saddam Husayn Speech

JN1908l6 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] In the near future we will be dealing more throughly with the speech Saddam Husayn delivered in his antinational assembly on 17 September. Today we have only some brief comments to make on the speech.

Saddam said in his speech that he held the treasonous 1975 Algiers agreement to be abrogated. This means that the Algiers agreement, which is associated with the oppression of our Kurdish people, has gone to hell. As a result of this agreement, our Kurdish people were exposed to the worst forms of oppression, deportation, genocide and humiliation. It suppressed our people's rights and freedom. The only drawback to the death of this agreement is that the Ba'thist regime in Iraq has not died with it. In any event this regime is bound to die.

Has Saddam abrogated the agreement voluntarily and out of personal conviction? No. He was forced to abrogate it, following the struggle of the people in the region, particularly the Kurdish people's struggle. The first nail in this agreement's coffin was hammered down by our May 1976 revolution. The agreement then died a natural death, following the escalation of the Iraqi national movement, the Iranian revolution's victory for the people's freedom and progress. The agreement will long be regarded as a scar on the face of imperialism, Middle East reaction and the facist Ba'thist regime.

Saddam attempted to prolong the agreement because of the relationship between the birth of the agreement and U.S. imperialism. It was later proved that the Ba'th Party gave promises to U.S. imperialism. Negotiations took place between Iraq and the United States throughout 1974.

Along with President Boumedienne and King Husayn, the Iraqi UN representative and a close friend of Saddam Husayn participated in these negotiations. There is also confirmed information that Kissinger met with the Ba'thist officials in the last week of February 1975, during a visit to an Arab capital, and that the Algiers agreement was concocted in Washington before it was signed in Algiers. This agreement fell within Kissinger's plans to further the U.S. imperialist plot to penetrate the Middle East, following the U.S. fiasco in Vietnam. The Ba'thists promised that their internal policy, as well as their economic and foreign policy in the gulf and the Arab region, would be in harmony with the U.S. plot. Since 1975, Ba'thist policy has shown that the Iraqi regime was implementing this U.S. plot all along and that Saddam was applying it both in theory and practice. Saddam has offered his services to the oil monopolists and to world imperialism, led by the United States, as well as to reactionaries in the region.

As a result of this U.S. plot, Iraq has been transformed into a botbed of plots against the Arab freedom movement and the freedom struggles in the Middle East, including the Kurdish revolution. Saddam has ignored these facts. [words indistinct] the truth will eventually emerge victorious. The treasonous Algiers agreement has fallen without any regrets. Let the facist Ba'thist regime fall as well.

Iraqi 'Crime'

JN180916 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Yesterday we reported that the mercenaries of the fascist Ba'thist regime have committed an unpardonable crime in the village of Sirah in the subdistrict of (Sid Kan).

On 9 September 1980 a joint detachment of our Democratic Party of Kurdestan peshmerga and elements of the Iraqi Communist Party proceeded to carry out a revolutionary mission. The enemy forces, in cooperation with mercenaries of the treasonous regime--Sa'id As'ad Shitnah, Muhammad Amin Rashkah Rashafki, Simko Haji Khurshid, 'Abd ar-Rahman Bisi and several other traitors--ambushed the joint detachment in the Sofyan cemetery in the village of Sirah, in the (Sid Kan) subdistrict. This resulted in the maryrdom of six heroic peshmerga.

Glory and immortality to the Kurdish and Iraqi peoples and let the regime's mercenaries and spies know that our people will not forgive their abominable crime and that they will be punished.

TAHA YASIN RAMADAN-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ROMANIA

For Bucharest reportage on visit to Romania by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, see the Romania section of the 19 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRESIDENT SARKIS MEETS WITH ARAB OFFICIALS 19 SEP

NC191033 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] At 0900 today, President Ilyas Sarkis held a lengthy meeting with Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Fu'ad Butrus to review the diplomatic moves concerning the situation in southern Lebanon and the current Arab and international contacts for tackling the situation in the south; the meeting lasted until 1100.

At 1115, President Sarkis received Dany Sham'un, with whom he reviewed the current political and security situation in general.

At 1140, President Sarkis received Iraqi Charge d'Affaires in Beirut Nizar an-Naqib, who delivered a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

OFFICIALS MEET ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL KLIBI 19 SEP

NC191044 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] At 1000 today, Defense Minister Joseph Skaf and Finance Minister Dr 'Ali al-Khalil met at the defense ministry with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in the presence of his personal representative Hammad as-Sid.

Ministers Skaf and al-Khalil outlined the situation in southern Lebanon, the recent events in the Lebanese arena and the Arab moves that should be carried out at the Arab League level to assist Lebanon. The two ministers also emphasized that the situation in southern Lebanon was a joint Arab responsibility, just as it was a Lebanese one, and that the situation in the south reflects on all of Lebanon and on all the Arabs. Both ministers stressed the need for remedying the situation.

Chedli Klibi later visited Deputy Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Munir Abu Fadil to discuss the same subjects.

Klibi is due to leave Lebanon at 1800 today. Prior to his departure he will hold a press conference on the outcome of his discussions with the president and Lebanese officials.

HADDAD CLAIMS TERRORISTS RETURN TO BEAUFORT CASTLE

TA181543 Tel Aviv IDF RADIO in Hebrew 1510 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The terrorists are returning to the Beaufort Castle. Our correspondent in the North has learned this from Major Haddad. Total quiet has prevailed along the northern border and in southern Lebanon today. Our correspondent, Menahem Horowitz, reports:

[Horowitz] The Beaufort Castle has in fact been silenced since the Arnun operation about a month ago. Then the Israeli air force planes together with IDF soldiers attacked the Beaufort Castle and the Arnun Plateau. The place was heavily hit at the time. Following the IDF raid hundreds of terrorists fled southern Lebanon fearing additional IDF or Christian militias operations. The commander of the Christian militias in southern Lebanon, Maj Sa'd Haddad, stated today that over the last few days terrorists have been seen remanning their positions in the area and repairing the damages caused to the castle. Nine terrorists were killed and an additional four were wounded in the Beaufort Castle in the Israeli air force bombardment on the day following the IDF's raid. An ammunition storehouse located in the castle exploded.

The terrorist fire from west of the Arnun Plateau toward the Galilee panhandle settlements and the southern Lebanese villages yesterday proves that the terrorists have recovered from the last IDF raid. An alert has been declared in Haddad's army due to anxiety that the terrorists will again fire at southern Lebanon. This morning a terrorist squad tried to infiltrate into the area of the southern Lebanese villages from the At-Tayyibah region.

It failed to do so as it was discovered by Major Haddad's forces. In the meantime, French UN soldiers equipped with armored personnel carriers arrived at the An-Naqurah UN headquarters in order to guard the UN food and equipment trucks moving on the road leading from Beirut to southern Lebanon. Over the last few weeks these trucks have been robbed by terrorists in the Tyre, Sidon and the Al-Qasimiyah Bridge region. Maj Sa'd Haddad announced he will send his soldiers to An-Naqurah to extend every possible aid necessary to guarantee the uninterrupted movement of UN trucks in southern Lebanon.

PHALANGIST PIERRE AL-JUMAYYIL VIEWS LEBANESE SITUATION

LD180935 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 12 Sep 80 pp 19-20

[Interview given to Sharbal Zughayb by Lebanese Phalangist Party leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil in Bikfayya--date not given]

[Excerpt] I asked Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil about the Phalangist Party's relationship with President Sarkis, the army and the Lebanese state--the question which has been raised by some newspapers and some leaders in the western area to the effect that the Phalangist Party is trying to be the legitimate authority and the army. Shaykh Jumayyil said:

Your question surprises me because President Sarkis is the president of the Lebanese republic and the army is the army of Lebanon. Therefore, is it possible for Pierre al-Jumayyil, who adores Lebanon after God, to discredit the president of the republic and the Lebanese army? All that I ask is that President Sarkis be an actual president of all Lebanon and that the Lebanese army be the army of all Lebanon and for all the Lebanese.

Al-Hawadith: And the Lebanese state?

Pierre al-Jumayyil: The biggest service the state can do for us is that it enable us to return to our homes and our businesses, that it discusses all its responsibilities and that it be a state in the full sense of the word and all over Lebanon and not just in one area.

Al-Hawadith: Your statement implies that you do not object to the deployment of the Army in the northern Al-Matn area?

Pierre al-Jumayyil: I reject your question, because I do not only approve of the army's deployment in the northern Al-Matn but I insist on its deployment in all Lebanon. The army should not ask permission from anyone to carry out its duties as this would be a disgrace to it and to the Lebanese. Allow me to say that the tone of your questions indicates that you do not know Pierre al-Jumayyil very well and are unfamiliar with the situation. Do you expect Pierre al-Jumayyil to tell you: 'I do not recognize the president of the republic and the Lebanese army and I do not approve of the army's deployment to maintain security?' We Phalangists believe that Lebanon stands on three pillars: the presidency, the army and the judiciary. The concept of Lebanese presidency is different from any other presidential concept because the Lebanese constitution bestows on the president what no other constitution bestows on any other president.

I then asked al-Jumayyil a question to find out the truth of what is being said about the dispute between Amin [al-Jumayyil] and Bashir [al-Jumayyil] over the party's policy and the way to implement it. He said:

Amin and Bashir are my sons and both of them are Phalangists indeed. In the Phalangist Party, there is no Amin, no Bashir but only Phalangists. I emphasize that in the Phalangist Party I have no son and no friend or relation but rather a comrade because the party's and the country's interest is above everybody. Had it not been for this discipline, we would not have become the biggest party in the area.

I say this very humbly. But since you have mentioned the names of Amin and Bashir, I am convinced that they are among the best Phalangists. They have attained their present positions in the party as a result of their struggle and not because I wanted it. I did not want Amin to be Al-Matin's deputy and Bashir to be the chairman of the "war council" and commander of "the Lebanese forces," but that has been imposed on me.

Al-Hawadith: Your not wanting Shaykh Bashir to be the chairman of the "war council"--was it because you were afraid that he would dominate the party?

The Phalangist leader jumped up from his seat and said angrily: Dominate the party? This is not true because Bashir is disciplined and the party is disciplined. If Bashir contemplates forgoing discipline, even slightly, he will be immediately expelled from the party. He is well aware of this.

Al-Hawadith: What is your assessment of Shaykh Bashir as a military and political leader?

Pierre al-Jumayyil: Bashir is a military commander and not a political leader. I emphasize this. If you want to be sure of this, you only have to ask him the same question and I believe that you will get the same answer. In any case, whether Bashir or any other person is a military man or not, as long as he is a phalangist he cannot but obey, because the strength of the Phalangist is in his discipline and obedience.

Al-Hawadith: Has a "one-party rule" been established in the eastern area? And would it lead to the establishment of "self-rule"? I asked him this question before the decision was taken to merge the two parties [the Phalangist Party and the National Liberal Party] under the command of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil.

Pierre al-Jumayyil: I have said it before, I am saying it now and I emphasize that we in the Phalangist Party do not accept the "one-party" system but only the democratic system. The operation we staged on 7 July was only to unify the Lebanese guns and to incapacitate the ruffians and highway robbers who marred our reputation and were about to destroy the sacredness of our youths' martyrdom for the same of Lebanon. Before we embarked on that operation, the Lebanese parties and their unified military forces--the Lebanese forces--considered it necessary to put an end to all the violations, establish security and prevent smuggling. We asked the state to undertake the maintenance of security but it did not, and we blame it for that. After 1 year of give and take, we were compelled to stage that operation and I believe that we did well. Now that security has been established in the eastern area, we ask the state to take over and supervise the area because no one can take the place of the state. We do not want to take its place.

Al-Hawadith: Could Israel's occupation of the south and the emigration of the people of the south to Beirut lead to undermining the basis of the Lebanese detente?

Pierre al-Jumayyil: All the abnormal actions taking place in the south will not only affect Lebanon and undermine Lebanese detente, but they will primarily affect the Arab world and the basis of Arab solidarity. The current phase is the most dangerous phase to us because of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. Some Palestinians have become a fifth column for all foreign currents and this has resulted in the war that has broken out between the Lebanese and some Palestinians who have been employed to sabotage this homeland--I am not saying between us and all the Palestinians.

I ask [Pierre al-Jumayyil speaking]: Will the presence of armed Palestinians in the south of Lebanon help the Palestinians in regaining their land?

If there is the slightest hope of this, then we support them, but it appears that the intention is to destroy and ruin the south, displace its people and drag the Arab world into a war with Israel for which the Arab world is not prepared.

Al-Hawadith: You have asked the "Islamic grouping" and the "national front for the preservation of the south" to meet with the "Lebanese front" in order to work out a new formula for Lebanon. Why was the meeting not held?

Pierre al-Jumayyil: Before asking me why the meeting was not held, you should first ask me why I had called for the meeting. The invitation I had addressed to the "grouping" and the "southern front" to meet with the "Lebanese front" was due to my personal conviction that all of us represent the Christian, Sunnite and Shi'ite public opinion. As for those who have appointed themselves as spokesmen for the Muslims and assumed the name of "national movement," I allow myself to say, with due respect for all creeds, that this movement represents all the foreign currents and ideologies except Lebanon and the Muslims in particular. Only the Lebanese Christians and the Lebanese Muslims actually represent Lebanon but not the leftists of course. As to why the meeting was not held, I regrettably say that pressures are being exerted on the Muslim leaders to make them abandon the leadership of the Muslims in favor of the "national movement."

Al-Hawadith: During the consultations at the presidential palace, you signed the detente document which, among other things, bans dealings with Israel. Can Lebanese detente and the regulation of the relations with Syria and the Palestinians be achieved as long as Israel is constantly sabotaging Lebanese detente and reconciliation?

Pierre al-Jumayyil: We are convinced of the correctness of, and are committed to the 14 principles we signed in the presidential palace, particularly the clause related to dealings with Israel. What do you mean by dealings with Israel?

Al-Jumayyil paused for a while and then continued by saying: Those who are accusing us of dealing with Israel are themselves dealing with it whether wittingly or unwittingly. Their accusations against us are designed only to hide the facts and vindicate themselves of the accusations. I emphasize that had it not been for the Phalangists, many Lebanese, Christians or otherwise, would have cooperated openly with Israel. The credit goes to the Phalangists who have preserved the country's integrity and refused in any way to deal not only with Israel but also with every foreigner. I challenge those who are accusing us of dealing with Israel to cooroborate their accusations with evidence and facts. Since they have always been saying that we acquired arms from Israel, I wish to assert to the whole world that we bought the arms from "Sabra" [a Palestinian camp] at the start of the incidents and from the Palestinians themselves.

Al-Hawadith: Have the relations between the Phalangists and Syria improved sufficiently to allow for a meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and you?

Pierre al-Jumayyil: Lebanon's strength lies in its openness to the world, particularly the Arab world and especially Syria because Lebanon and Syria are twins and each of them takes its strength from the other. In order to maintain this strength, particularly Syria's, cooperation between the two countries must be sincere, honest and without any premeditated intentions. At present, no thought is being given to holding a meeting between me and President Hafiz al-Asad whom I have come to know very closely. I am surprised that the man who made the "20 July speech" has approved and is approving of the policy that is now being pursued in Lebanon.

Al-Hawadith: Can Lebanon move away from the Arab states at a time when Israel is tending toward achieving conciliation with the Arabs?

Pierre al-Jumayyil: We want to cooperate with, and be open to, all the world. Therefore, is it possible for us not to be open to the Arab world? Lebanon's strength lies in its diffusion. A proof of this is that the Lebanese are spread all over the world and therefore the only empire in the 20th century on which the sun does not set is Lebanon. We are always being accused of isolationism and treason. It is the accusation of treason which has harmed the Arabs and injured their reputation and dignity. Every Arab leader has been accused of treason. The Arab principle is that whoever does not hold the same view as you is a traitor and an agent of Israel and of imperialism.

Al-Hawadith: On the question of Jerusalem, Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has declared a "holy jihad" to frustrate the decision to annex Jerusalem to Israel. What is your position on this matter?

Pierre al-Jumayyil: The Christians, the Muslims and the Jews regard Jerusalem as their city. When the Palestinian issue was put before the international forums, the United Nations proposed the "internationalization of Jerusalem," and that it be a neutral city. I personally prefer Jerusalem to be for everybody because, in my view, Jerusalem is not a city as such, but a city of spiritual cultures and the issue of Palestine is not only an issue of people and land but is also an issue of religions.

Al-Hawadith: What, in your view, is a suitable formula for the new government? And what are your terms for participating in it?

Pierre al-Jumayyil: We have no conditions to impose. Our only condition is that there be a Lebanese government, that the state be a state and that legitimacy be legitimacy, and that the state carry out its duties fully on all Lebanese territory and impose its domination on everybody. I ask that the state begin with us, provided that it be "a just despot". I say very frankly that we have established legitimacy and were it not for the Phalangists, there would have been no legitimacy and the president would not have been elected.

Al-Hawadith: How are you tackling the danger of the Lebanese emigration abroad which increased during the "2-year war", bearing in mind that you waged the 2-year war in order to prevent the Lebanese from being driven out of their country?

Pierre al-Jumayyil: We cannot put an end to emigration except by the establishment of security. Give the Lebanese security and he will give you prosperity. In the wake of every battle, the Lebanese used to rush to rebuild what had been destroyed. The Lebanese, both Chirstian and Muslim, ask for nothing other than security in order to rebuild the Lebanese grandeur.

Al-Hawadith: Is it possible for the Lebanese war to end abruptly just as it started, and in what circumstances?

Pierre al-Jumayyil: Only God knows what will happen in the future. My personal feeling is that the issue is not in our hands or in the hands of the Arabs because had it been in their hands, I do not think that they would have accepted what has been happening on the Lebanese arena. The Arabs' disregard of what is happening in Lebanon is the greatest service they are doing to Israel.

ALGERIA

TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE, DEPARTS

LD180841 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 10 Sep 80 p 3

[APS report: "I Have Confidence in the Future of Our Relations"]

[Text] Algiers--Before leaving Algiers at the end of a 3-day official visit at the invitation of his Algerian counterpart Mohammed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, the Tunisian prime minister and Destourian Socialist Party secretary general gave a press conference in the lounge of Houari Boumediene Airport in which he spoke at length about Algerian-Tunisian relations and more especially about the results of the political talks between the two countries' delegations.

Mohamed Mzali praised the fraternal nature of the official visit and the fruitful results which it produced.

"This visit," he said, "has enabled us to confirm the close ties which exist between the two countries, their interpenetration and their belief in a common future. It has boosted confidence between the two countries at all levels and strengthened their will to increase their solidarity and economic, cultural, scientific and other cooperation...."

The Tunisian prime minister indicated that this visit also enabled the two sides to examine numerous political questions and to study Maghreb, Arab and African issues.

"I have confidence in the future of our relations," Mohamed Mzali said, promising to make every effort to strengthen them "more and more in keeping with President Bourguiba's line."

Answering a question on economic and commercial exchanges between the two countries, Mohamed Mzali expressed regret at their low level. "This situation," he stressed, "is not satisfactory to either Tunisians or Algerians." He added further that the volume of trade will increase "of necessity now that confidence has been established and the political climate improved."

In reply to a question on the Algerian-Tunisian-Italian gas pipeline, Mohamed Mzali indicated that the examination of the energy question and particularly the gas question involves two aspects: the question of the royalties to be paid to Tunisia and the question of supplies to Tunisia to enable it to ensure its economic growth and to meet its population's needs. Mr Mzali indicated that Algeria could give no answer on prices at present since negotiations with its partners are in progress.

With regard to the Western Sahara question the Tunisian prime minister said that he had noted more readiness to reach a settlement during his visit to the region. He stated that "Tunisia has already taken initiatives to restore peace and is prepared to make more efforts to achieve this if the countries concerned ask it to do so."

"During our talks in Algiers we exchanged views on this issue first with President Benjedid and then with my counterpart Mr Abdelghani. I explained the position held by Tunisia which is still working to overcome the difficulties, reconcile the various viewpoints and encourage anything likely to promote peace and security in the greater Maghreb."

Finally, the Tunisian prime minister mentioned the plan to unite Libya and Syria, indicating that Tunisia "backs any unitary initiative, provided that it is carefully studied and its stages are controlled to prevent a failure which would be harmful to the whole Arab nation."

FRANCOIS-PONCET: DIFFICULTIES RESOLVED IN TALKS

LD181742 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Jean Francois-Poncet, the French foreign minister, said that the talks he held this afternoon with the president of the Algerian Republic, which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, had been interesting and particularly cordial. France and Algeria, he said, had reached agreement. We have been able to solve the principal difficulties which had been clouding our relations.

MAURITANIA

OPPOSITION LEADER ADVOCATES RETURN OF OULD DADDAH

AB090845 Paris AFP in French 1818 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 8 Sep (AFP)--The founder of the Movement for National Unity (MUN)--A movement opposed to the regime of Colonel Ould Haydala--Mr Ahmed Moilid, said in Paris on Monday that dignity and credibility will be restored to Nouakchott if the former Mauritanian president, Mokhtar Ould Daddah, is allowed to return to his country.

Mr Moilid, who has been living in Rabat since the overthrow of the former Mauritanian head of state, Ould Daddah, in a coup d'etat on 10 July 1980, said that Colonel Ould Haydala, current chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation (CMSN) was brought into power by the Polisario Front and is totally aligned to the policy of the Libyan head of state, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Mr Moilid, who advocated the complementarity of the Rabat-Nouakchott-Dakar axis in view of the historical links between the three countries, also spoke in favor of French military presence in Mauritania for the security of the people.

The leader in exile branded the presence government with a defeatist attitude and appealed to the Mauritanian people to mobilize themselves against the enemies of the nation. Mauritania must be saved at this crucial stage of its history, Mr Moilid said. He also, condemned the Nouakchott government for tracking down government opponents.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA REJECTS OAU CALL FOR CEASE-FIRE, REFERENDUM

LD190843 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 18 Sep 80 p 3

[Talhah Jibril report: "The Most Important Result of the Freetown Meeting Is the Denial of the Polisario's Representative Status"]

[Excerpt] Rabat, ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau--On the Moroccan delegation's return from Freetown, ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT contacted Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta and asked him to comment on the results of the wise men's committee meeting. Boucetta said: The most important result of the Freetown meeting has been the denial of the representative status of the Polisario. It transpired that this group is a motley collection of several nationalities existing on Algerian soil and claiming to represent the inhabitants of the Sahara. The committee discovered that that representation was not proper when the real representatives came to Freetown.

He added: The appeal made by the committee of wise men centers on two points: The first is a cease-fire, which is out of the question as far as Morocco is concerned because Morocco responds to aggressions committed against it and cannot under any circumstances stand idle with regard to these attacks. When the attacks stop there will be a cease-fire.

The second point is the holding of a referendum to enable the inhabitants to express their wish. I say that we explained to the committee that the inhabitants have expressed their wish by various means. We are prepared to receive any body from Africa or elsewhere to examine the facts in the area. It would discover that the Polisario does not possess an inch of Saharan territory and that the inhabitants, who have already expressed their wish, are prepared to reassert this wish to anyone who visits them in their areas.

HASSAN WELCOMES SENGHOR, SEKOU TOURE ON ARRIVAL IN FES

LD172048 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Summary] President Leopold-Sedar Senghor of Senegal and Guinean President Sekou Toure have arrived in Fes on a visit to Morocco. The two leaders arrived separately and were welcomed at Fes airport by His Majesty King Hassan II.

SUDAN

MILITARY COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

LD171952 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Summary] Lt Gen Husni 'Umar Abu al-Hasan, (?assistant) defense minister, and the delegation accompanying him, returned to Khartoum on 15 September after a 2-week visit to France, during which he held discussions with officials in the French Defense Ministry and representatives of military industries.

During the visit an agreement was signed with the French Government on cooperation in the field of military equipment and (?training) in the People's Armed Forces.

In a statement on his return, Lt Gen Husni 'Umar Abu al-Hasan praised the spirit of cooperation which the delegation found among French officials. He added that the cooperation agreement that had been signed during the visit would be implemented immediately.

The agreement was one of the results of President Giscard d'Estaing's visit to the Sudan last year and his discussions with President Numayri which initiated meetings between the first vice president of the republic, defense minister and commander in charge of the People's Armed Forces and French officials.

WESTERN SAHARA

MILITARY COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 15 SEP ATTACKS

LD172016 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Summary] A Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Information Ministry military communique issued today said that Saharan revolutionaries were concentrating their military operations deep in Morocco within the context of the Houari Boumediene offensive. The communique said that on 15 September Saharan fighters attacked the invasion forces at Bu Ghirbah in Oued Draa, southern Morocco. The attack caused considerable losses in the ranks of the Moroccan forces: 111 soldiers were killed, a similar number were wounded and heavy material losses were inflicted on the Moroccan forces. On the same day the Saharan fighters shelled Moroccan forces at Guelta in the occupied Saharan territory killing seven Moroccan soldiers and wounding a large number of others.

SHAMIR SAYS AUTONOMY TALKS 'TO RESUME SHORTLY'

TA181729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is winding up his visit to Washington. He conferred with the leaders of the U.S. administration on the resumption of the autonomy talks. This evening Yitzhaq Shamir convened a news conference at the conclusion of the visit. Correspondent Shalom Qital reports from Washington:

[Begin recording] [Qital] Following the talks you held here in Washington, how does the autonomy talks timetable look now?

[Shamir] I cannot yet declare there is a clear schedule, although one thing is known: The talks will resume shortly, perhaps before the end of this month. I am now expecting some news from Israel. There are some suggestions, including a suggestion that a meeting in Washington or New York be held before the end of the month, a tripartite meeting with the participation of Minister Yosef Burg together with me on the Israeli side, General 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Ghali on the Egyptian side, and Ambassador Linowitz as well as one of his aides on the U.S. side.

[Qital] We will hear further remarks by Minister Shamir on his talks here later on. [end recording]

SHAMIR INTERVIEWED ON WASHINGTON TALKS

TA181811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Interview of Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by correspondent Shalom Qital at the end of Shamir's talks in Washington on 18 September--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The autonomy talks have been interrupted a few times over the last few months. Do you feel that a firmer basis has now been created for regular, uninterrupted talks?

[Answer] I would not state such a thing. The frequent breaks in the autonomy talks have not been useful to their progress. Despite this, following each break we have no choice but to resume the talks. I hope that this time, if and when the talks are resumed, there will be no more breaks. This is of course not dependent on us since we have never stopped them.

[Question] Your talks here really constituted your first meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. What did you talk about? What did you achieve?

[Answer] We talked about many problems in the relations between Israel and the United States. We talked about the problems of aid and of U.S. behavior in the United Nations regarding the anti-Israeli attacks. We talked about the Lebanese issue and about subjects pertaining to the autonomy talks, since the U.S. role in this context is important. We talked about the Sinai supervision agreement, about the sea conference where we are confronted with some problems related to the [presumably Tiran] Straits.

[Question] On the UN issue--In the dinner thrown in your honor U.S. Secretary of State Muskie stated that the U.S. commitment to Israel and the Israeli-U.S. relations will be put to the test in the impending UN General Assembly session. What exactly did he mean? Is there any danger that Israel will be suspended from this organization and that the United States has undertaken [to prevent such a step]? What did Muskie mean?

[Answer] He may have referred to this as well. It is after all no secret--this rumor has been rife in the UN building corridors--that if the Arabs see chances for the success of such a move they will make it. He was also referring to all problems, all issues, for which Israel is very frequently attacked in the UN organization. We alerted the U.S. state secretary to the accumulative danger inherent in the UN negative resolutions. Among other things they disturb the peace process.

[Question] What did he reply to this?

[Answer] He replied that in his opinion the United States should do its best to prevent these things. He nevertheless emphasized that the U.S. options in this sphere are not unlimited.

[Question] You also spoke with Secretary Muskie about Iraq's nuclear potential and U.S. steps concerning this issue. Have you received any commitments on this?

[Answer] It is true that I raised this subject that has been a source of concern to us in my talks. We were told that the United States will check what it can do to curb this worrisome process.

[Question] I noticed that the word Jerusalem has hardly been mentioned, at least not in the public statements issued following the meeting. Did you talk about Jerusalem?

[Answer] Indeed we have not talked about Jerusalem.

[Question] How is that? This issue that has been a bone of contention for such a long time?

[Answer] Well, I did not raise this topic since I did not think that any progress on this issue could be achieved now as far as our relations with the United States are concerned. The Americans did not raise this either so the subject has not been discussed at all.

Further on Talks

TA181845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said just a short while ago that the autonomy talks would resume next week in Washington. This is a month earlier than originally expected. The foreign minister was speaking at a Washington news conference.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] This will not be in the framework of the negotiations, but it's very possible that until the end of the month there will be a formal meeting between the representatives of Israel, Egypt and the United States, and this will be an official resumption of the talks.

[Israeli radio English correspondent in Washington Connie Lon] That announcement came from Foreign Minister Shamir in his Washington news conference tonight. If the autonomy talks resume in Washington, Interior Minister Burg will probably come to Washington for those talks. Subsequent negotiations will then shift to Israel and Egypt. Foreign Minister Shamir also said there has been real progress in the autonomy talks, although problems concerning Jerusalem continue to be postponed.

[Shamir] And we cannot say that there was no progress made in the autonomy negotiations. There are some very important problems on which we have agreed; for instance, the modalities of the elections of the self-governing authority. It was a very important problem and according to these agreed modalities of the elections there will be for the first time a democratic election in the area. There is an agreement about 80 percent of the powers of these authorities of the autonomy.

[Lon] Foreign Minister Shamir is now meeting with Defense Secretary Harold Brown where he will discuss Israeli defense needs as well as American arms sales to the Arab countries. Shamir has already met with Henry Kissinger earlier today. In his news conference Shamir admitted he is concerned about many aspects of the current UN General Assembly session. There are reports many of the countries will stage a walkout when Foreign Minister Shamir addresses that body. Shamir denied Israel has taken unilateral steps to implement the Gaza first autonomy plan. He expressed optimism that the pace of normalization will increase between Egypt and Israel in all fields. He said this is the first time President as-Sadat has made a clear declaration to increase the pace. This, Shamir said, will encourage progress in the autonomy talks. Shamir said Israel received positive answers to many specific problems when he talked with President Carter, but he would not go into details. He said the U.S. Government seemed reassured about Israeli preemptive strikes into Lebanon. Shamir said he explained to Secretary Muskie that Israel has no claims to Lebanese territory and is trying to defend northern Israel without endangering the overall peace in the Middle East. [end recording]

SHAMIR COMMENTS ON POST-U.S. ELECTION POSSIBILITIES

TA191109 Jerusalem POST in English 19 Sep 80 pp 1,2

[Wolf Blitzer report: "Minister May Meet in U.S. on Deadlock"]

[Excerpt] At a news conference [at the Washington Hilton Hotel on 18 September, Israeli Foreign Minister] Shamir also made these points:

Israel would stop building new settlements following the construction of the final four recently announced. Shamir quoted Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon as personally making that pledge.

No final decision had been made on moving Begin's office to East Jerusalem.

The United States had reacted positively to Israel's suggestion that both countries coordinate strategy in rebutting Arab efforts to further isolate Israel at the UN. At the same time, Shamir expressed continuing concern of possible Arab attempts to oust Israel from the General Assembly.

Later in the day, during a separate news conference with Israeli reporters, Shamir discounted fears that a second-term Carter administration would drastically change its policies toward Israel by embarking on a new pressure campaign designed to win Israeli concessions.

"I personally don't believe the president of the United States can totally reverse himself," Shamir said, pointing to the constraints on any American president by domestic public opinion. He suggested that the United States was probably one of the only democracies in the world in which public opinion still had an impact in helping to shape foreign policy.

But at the same time, Shamir avoided making any comments which might indicate an Israeli endorsement of Carter or his presidential challengers, Republican Ronald Reagan and Independent John Anderson.

In response to a question, Shamir refused to speculate on whether he would meet with Reagan if such a session were requested.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU COMMENTS ON HORN OF AFRICA SITUATION

LD182246 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 18 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam has said that to ease the tension created in East Africa and to create a lasting peace in the region, all peace-loving countries and countries upholding the international law of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries should urge Somalia to refrain from its acts of expansionism.

Our communist leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC [People's Military Advisory Council], and of COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia] and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, made this remark this afternoon in a statement to foreign journalists who came to attend the sixth anniversary celebrations of the Ethiopian revolution at the COPWE assembly hall.

In his statement Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that Ethiopia and Somalia, both situated in the Horn of Africa, as two developing countries suffering from natural disaster and backwardness, should stand and work together for development, prosperity and peace to solve their problems. He went on to say that this being the firm desire and aim of socialist Ethiopia, the illegal acts of the Somali ruling clique to achieve its expansionist aims and the adventurist step of its collaborator, the United States, not only were harmful to socialist Ethiopia but were jeopardizing the peace of the world. He then expressed his belief that the world community, including the people of the United States, would take a firm stand to defuse the dangerous situation.

After noting that the collaboration of the United States with the Somali Government, which does not abide by the international laws of the United Nations, Organization of African Unity and other international laws, could be seen as nothing less than aggression, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that U.S. imperialism, in extending its reach thousands of miles from its country and stationing itself 150 km from socialist Ethiopia, in claiming to keep to the law, must be viewed in the same way as Japanese militarism and German and Italian fascism.

Our communist leader went on to say that it was the wish of the world community that the Indian Ocean become an ocean of peace free from buildup of any force and [word indistinct]. He then stated that unless the military expansion and provocative acts of the United States in the region were stopped, the peace of the region and the world in general would be in jeopardy.

Comrade Mengistu added that the dangerous trends apparent in the actions of the Somali ruling clique and its supporters to achieve their aims of expansion and aggression and forced socialist Ethiopia to strengthen its defensive forces. [short passage indistinct]

TIGRE FRONT CLAIMS 238 GOVERNMENT TROOPS KILLED

LD182258 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1600 GMT 18 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The heroic fighters of the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] continue to confront the enemy and win victories. The heroic fighters this week attacked an enemy force which had sallied out from its base, supported by four MiG aircraft and eight armored cars to capture areas in TPLF control. The enemy was attacked at (Acha), where it lost 238 soldiers. The rest of the enemy force retreated in disarray with its wounded.

WESTERN SOMALIA FRONT SPOKESMAN DESCRIBES OGADEN FIGHTING

LD181201 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 8 Sep 80 p 1

[Muhammad Sayyid 'Umar report: "More Than 6,000 Dead in Ogaden Fighting"]

[Text] Mogadishu--'Abdallah Mahmud Hasan, leader of the Front for the Liberation of Western Somalia, Ogaden, has told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that fierce fighting has taken place in the area during the past 6 months between the rebels and the Russian- and Cuban-backed Ethiopian forces. He said that the death toll among the Ethiopians and their allies has reached 6,061, with 251 prisoners, while the rebels have lost 270.

He said that for the first time the Russians and the Americans have participated in the annihilation of a people. He said: We are fighting Ethiopian invaders who are backed by the Russians and their allies using both U.S. and Russian weapons.

He added: Our rebels have been able to destroy or capture 12,000 small weapons, 220 machineguns, 25 Russian RPG launchers, 9 U.S. jeeps with machineguns, 15 Russian T-55 tanks and sophisticated communications equipment.

He said that most of the weapons which the rebels possess are obtained during raids on Ethiopian depots. Hasan urged public opinion to intervene to stop the mass annihilation being carried out by the Russians and Ethiopians, which not only involves the bombing of villages and cattle but also the mass killing of western Somali citizens through the poisoning of water wells.

SEYCHELLES

PRESIDENT RENE DEPARTS FOR NORTH KOREA, VIETNAM

AB190720 Paris AFP in English 0714 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Victoria, 19 Sep (AFP)--Seychelles' President Albert Rene and a large delegation left here yesterday for a 12-day visit to North Korea and Vietnam.

Among those accompanying him were Education and Information Minister James Michel and Transport and Tourism Minister Matthew Servina.

This is Mr. Rene's second visit to North Korea in less than three years.

TANZANIA

HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Industrial Cooperation Discussion

LD181546 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 18 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--President Nyerere and President Pal Losonczi of Hungary began talks this morning on cooperation between Tanzania and Hungary. The talks centered on how Hungary can assist Tanzania in training Tanzanians in industry and agriculture.

Reports from State House say the two countries will sign an agreement later today for the provision of training for Tanzanians. Hungary has been assisting Tanzania by providing training for village managers in the supervision of ujamaa villages.

Hungary has also been providing experts in a number of sectors of the Tanzanian economy.

The talks, which took place at State House, were also attended by the vice president, N gu Jumbe; the foreign affairs minister, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa; the minister for industries, Ndugu Cleopa Nsuya; and the minister of state for the prime minister's office, Ndugu Makweta.

Dar es Salaam Banquet

LD181212 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 18 Sep 80 EA

[Text] President Nyerere has paid a tribute to the existing good relations and cooperation between Hungary and Tanzania. Speaking at a banquet in honor of visiting President Pal Losonczi of Hungary in Dar es Salaam last night, Mwalimu said he hoped in the coming years the cooperation between the two countries would be extended still further. The president said: Since Ndugu' Losonczi's last visit to the country 10 years ago, Hungary has proved itself to Tanzanians to be a real socialist country which was itself not very developed, but which was very sympathetic to the African struggle for freedom and development.

Mwalimu said in the past 10 years a very large number of Tanzanians have attended village management courses in Hungary and many more citizens of this country have and will be taking over courses under scholarships given to our government by Hungary. He also noted that a number of Hungarian teachers and experts have worked and are working and giving a very good service to Tanzania. He said right now we have Hungarian experts training our (?auto) mechanics and helping to keep the (?Ikaris) buses running. Many more are working in agriculture and various branches of our public-owned industrial sector.

President Nyerere also said, apart from the help Tanzanians get from Hungary, that they could also greatly benefit from the example of socialist development in Hungary. He added that although the problems in Hungary and Tanzania are not the same, Hungary is a very good example of a good distribution system. President Nyerere further said the economic and social strides forward made in Hungary in the last 25 years had made the country an example of what can be achieved by socialist organization. Mwalimu stressed that Hungary's willingness to help and to cooperate on the basis of equality with countries still at the beginning of the development process is very commendable.

In reply, the Hungarian leader pledged his country's efforts to expand and deepen the relations existing between the people of Hungary and Tanzania. He said the people of Hungary have always followed with great interest and sympathy the efforts of the friendly people of Tanzania to speed up the social and economic progress of their country, to eliminate exploitation and to raise their living standards.

On the international situation, the Hungarian leader said the main reason for the present tension in the world lies in the overall attacks launched by imperialist forces and reactionaries against the policy of detente in an effort to upset the balance of forces and obtain superiority. He pledged his country's commitment to the cause of peace, international security, military detente and disarmament. He said the people of Hungary will continue to support the peoples fighting for national independence and condemn imperialist interference. Mr Losonczi said Hungary consistently supported the peoples of Africa in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and neocolonialism as well as for the consolidation of political independence, the attainment of economic independence and the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

UGANDA

MILITARY COMMISSION REVOKES RESIGNATION DECISION

LD181445 Kampala in Swahili to East and Central Africa 1400 GMT 18 Sep 80 EA

[Text] As a result of the meeting held yesterday between Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the Military Commission, and Mr Paul Semwogerere, president of the Democratic Party, and by virtue of national demands, the Military Commission has decided to revoke the decision calling on the ministers and their deputies who voted against a government draft law concerning elections to resign.

Instead, the Military Commission will require the ministers concerned to give a pledge to adhere to the resolutions of the National Consultative Council in the future.

The meeting between the chairman of the Military Commission and the president of the Democratic Party yesterday was held as a result of a request by the chairman of the Military Commission to discuss the current political situation in the country.

It was also attended by a senior official of the Democratic Party, who accompanied the party's president.

COVERAGE OF PREPARATIONS FOR UPCOMING ELECTIONS

Promise of 'Fair' Elections

LD181158 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 18 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Alimadi, has said that the government is determined to see to it that the forthcoming elections are held and that they are free and fair. Talking to the deputy secretary general of the Commonwealth, Mr (Eneka Anyaoku), [words indistinct] Mr Alimadi said the Military Commission is anxious to avail the opportunity to Ugandans to choose leaders of their choice. He said that the commission is doing everything possible to avoid any political intimidation during the campaigning and election periods. He expressed the hope that elections will take place as scheduled (?but if there is a technical delay) that will be due to unavoidable circumstances on the part of the electoral commission, which is an independent body.

On the security situation (?facing) the country, Mr Otema Alimadi said it is [word indistinct] in all parts of the country, (?including) Kampala, where the government is working hard to eliminate a few bad elements who are trying to disrupt peace. Mr Alimadi also told the envoy that Ugandans now are in the mood for [words indistinct] peaceful coexistence among all Ugandans, despite their different political [word indistinct].

In reply the Commonwealth deputy secretary general said that the Commonwealth fully sympathizes with the Ugandan situation, adding that the Commonwealth's role in the forthcoming elections will be different from that of Zimbabwe, for they will be coming to Uganda as [word indistinct]. Mr (Anyaoku) promised that when he goes back to London he will contact sympathetic governments in Europe to give necessary assistance to Uganda to enable her to conduct the elections [words indistinct].

The deputy secretary general, who is here for a 2-day visit, is accompanied by his assistant, Dr (Bundi).

Elections Set in 2 Months

LD181140 Kampala International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The chairman of the Electoral Commission, Mr Kikira, has assured the nation that the elections will take place in 2 months time if everything goes on normally.

Mr Kikira, who was speaking at a reception hosted by the minister of information and broadcasting in honor of the Electoral Commission at Kampala International Hotel, disclosed that materials required for the registration of voters have already arrived in the country. He called on everybody to assist the government and the electoral commission so that the exercise involved in the forthcoming general elections are carried out smoothly. Mr Kikira said a timetable indicating times for registration is about to be released and once this is done, he added, people should register as soon as possible.

The minister of information and broadcasting, Dr Anyoti, in his welcoming speech, said the purpose of the reception was to get together all the different groups of people with some responsibility in the forthcoming elections. He said it was important for the people involved in the exercise to understand each others efforts and difficulties in the task of preparing and conducting the elections so that a spirit of solidarity and keen work can prevail.

Turning to the press, Dr Anyoti said their cooperation and support is most needed in the whole exercise. He appealed to the members of the press to be as objective as possible in their reports.

Schedule Given

LD181636 Kampala International Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Sep 80 EA

[Excerpt] General elections, the first in independent Uganda, will be held on Wednesday, 10th December this year.

Voting, (?which will be conducted) by secret ballot, will be conducted for 1 day commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning and close at 6 o'clock in the evening of the same day.

In a program recorded for showing on television tonight at 8:45 PM, the chairman of the Electoral Commission, Mr Kikira, appealed to the general public to be calm and orderly and cooperate with the government, the electoral commission and the election officials, at all levels, before and on polling day, to enable the electoral commission to perfectly accomplish its [words indistinct].

Commonwealth Official's Visit

LD181206 Kampala International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has received the visiting deputy secretary general of the Commonwealth, Mr (Eneka) Anyaoku, in his office in Kampala. The chairman had thoughtful discussions with the secretary general about the forthcoming general elections. Welcoming the secretary general, Mr Muwanga told him that he was happy to see him in Uganda at a time when one of the objectives of the liberation is about to be accomplished. He refuted allegations by [doubting] Thomasses in Uganda and abroad that the Military Commission is playing a make-believe game about the forthcoming general elections. Talking about the four political parties in the country, the chairman said that he believes that the four parties will cover almost all the interests of the people of Uganda.

The meeting was also attended by the commander of the Uganda National Liberation Army, Maj Gen Titus Okello, and Chief of General Staff Brigadier Oyite Ojok.

The Commonwealth deputy secretary general then met the members of the Electoral Commission in parliament buildings.

NAIROBI SAYS OBOTE'S PARTY 'HAS TAKEN OVER POWER'

LD181420 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Reports from Kampala say that Uganda's former President Milton Obote's Uganda People's Congress [UPC] has taken over power by courtesy of the ruling Military Commission. Paulo Muwanga, the chairman of the commission which seized power in a bloodless coup last May, is reported to have called on all non-UPC ministers to resign from the Cabinet or be dismissed. According to REUTERS, the decision by Mr Muwanga, who is a supporter of the UPC, gives the former president, Milton Obote, effective control of all organs of power, less than 2 weeks before the general elections, which are scheduled to take place at the end of this month. Radio Uganda yesterday broadcast a statement by Mr Muwanga, saying that non-UPC Cabinet members must either resign voluntarily or be dismissed.

Meanwhile, members of the rival parties, the Democratic Party and Uganda Patriotic Movement, have said that they will no longer cooperate with the Military Commission and boycotted yesterday's session of the National Consultative Council, which has acted as an interim parliament.

UGANDA NEWS AGENCY SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH TASS

LD181200 Kampala International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Sep 80 EA

[Text] An agreement between Uganda News Agency and TASS News Agency has been signed by the minister of information and broadcasting, Dr Anyoti, and the Soviet charge d'affaires, Mr Roman Lozhnikov. Under the agreement, engineers from TASS News Agency will come to train the staff of the Uganda News Agency in handling the machines provided to Uganda News Agency by TASS. Dr Anyoti hoped that the agreement will help to advance the standard of news coverage and the technical system of Uganda's mass media. The Soviet charge d'affaires, Mr Roman Lozhnikov, hoped that the exchange of information between the two agencies will assist in better presentation of the (?true picture) of political, social and cultural events.

LIBERIA

NAH-TIPOTEH LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS TO REVIVE EEC RELATIONS

AB182005 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Planning and Economic Affairs Minister Dr Togba Nah-Tipoteh left Monrovia today for Brussels at the invitation of the European Economic Community, the EEC. Minister Tipoteh told the Liberian News Agency shortly before departure at Roberts International Airport that relations between Liberia and the EEC were strained following the arrest of A.B. Tolbert at the French Embassy here in Monrovia.

Minister Tipoteh, however, said that [words indistinct] some efforts meant to revive the country's relations with the community, the EEC has expressed readiness to resume normal economic relations with Liberia. Minister Tipoteh will also go to France to discuss possible assistance for the development of the free (?port) at Monrovia.

The minister of planning will later attend the annual meeting of the World Bank in New York, where he will serve as chairman of the African group. The meeting will run from 26 September to 4 October.

FINANCE MINISTER ISSUES STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

AB181140 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Special statement to the nation made by Maj Perry Zulu, minister of finance of the Republic of Liberia--live]

[Text] My fellow citizens, partners in progress and development: In (?accordance) with the policy of the People's Redemption Council [PRC] government to keep you regularly informed of its activities and major decisions, I am obliged to share with you today some of the factors that led to the present unfavorable state of our economy and its effect on our finances. You have already been informed by the chairman of the People's Redemption Council and head of state, M/Sgt Samuel Kanyon Doe, through his budget message and other government officials, including the minister of planning and economic affairs, on the steps we have taken to stabilize the economy and accelerate economic growth and development.

During the period 1964 to 1974, the Liberian economy achieved an average growth rate of 5 percent. Since then, the real gross domestic product, GDP, has been virtually stagnant, resulting in a marked deterioration of economic and financial conditions. This situation to a large extent has been influenced by a number of external circumstances. Among these factors are the prolonged recession in the world steel industry which has adversely affected our iron ore exports, the sharp increase in oil prices and other import costs, the drop in maritime registration and the cessation of investments by the mining companies. The country's present economic problem has also resulted from the serious consequences of the past administration's economic and fiscal policies. In the face of the slump of economic activity following the recession in the mining sector, the past administration undertook a vast expansion of public sector investment, the financing of which led to a sharp increase in external debt.

For example, during the period 1967-1974 the economy experienced sustained growth and the national external debt stock increased by 17 percent from $173 million to $203 million. But from 1974 to 1979 when the economy was declining, the national external debt stock increased from $203 million to $667 million, an increase of 224 percent. Associated with this was the decrease in domestic demand which resulted in a substantial decline in the domestic savings rate.

Among major causes of the present financial difficulties has been the poor financial performance of the many public corporations that proliferated during the past administration. By and large, this can be attributed to inadequate project designs, in many instances based on political decisions aforementioned. Also in some cases, public corporations have been burdened with additional onjectives resulting in the central government subsidizing of certain services inconsistent with economic efficiency and financial possibilities. As a result the productivity of public investments turn out to be quite low, resulting in the low generation of funds to service loans that were procured to finance those investments. Moreover, insufficient attention has been given to the agricultural sector. The increase in government expenditure, coupled with the low productivity of public investments, resulted in rapid increase in the budget deficit. This meant that in the fiscal year 1978-1979, the government spent $121 million more than it had collected in revenue. In the following year, 1979-1980, it spent $95 million more than was collected. These unfavorable conditions occurred because for example, over the fiscal year just ended June 30, 1980, the government collected $196 million in revenue when it was estimated that $212.7 million would have been collected.

Fortunately, during that period the government realized $13.9 million from the International Monetary Fund (?service) and $1.13 million from confiscated funds. However, during the same period the government spent $307 million; thus a deficit of $95 million emerged. In May, just 1 month after the PRC government came into power, we invited the IMF to come and work with us in restructuring the economy with the view of stabilizing it, and a mission was sent to Liberia. Again in July, we requested the fund to send another mission to Liberia with the view of designing a program that would enable us to attain our goals and objectives. That mission came and as a result of our work, an understanding between the government and the IMF was reached and an economic supervision program to be supported by a standby arrangement was established.

As you have been informed, the government's budget for the fiscal year 1980-1981 entails a detailed expenditure inclusive of amortization of $372.5 million. It is also estimated that when the fiscal measures that we have agreed to undertake are implemnted, our own domestic revenues to finance the budget supplemented by foreign grants and no doubt uncommitted loans will yield $297.5 million, leaving us with a deficit of $75 million. The IMF has agreed to assist Liberia under the standby arrangement with a total of $85 million in the fiscal years 1980-1981 and 1981-1982 of which $28 million will be made available in fy 1980-1981. The revenue and expenditure measures that government has decided to undertake effective September 1, 1980 under the standby arrangements are as follows:

As an emergency measure variable rate surcharge is to be imposed on all dutiable imports with the exception of essential items such as medications, foodstuffs and other items essential items such as medications, foodstuffs and other items essential to our [word indistinct]. In view of the extradordinary circumstances facing the country and given the urgent need to share equitably the burden of adjustment among all sectors of the economy, a 7.5 percent consular fee plus 10 percent (?stand) fee is to be levied on selected duty-free imports and a 5 percent consular fee levied on all non-essential duty-free imports.

A decision has been made to sell certain government assets. Income tax and excise duty rates have been revised upwards. The income tax in particular has been more than progressive. This confirms the government's decision, made public earlier, that the tax burden will hereafter not rest on the little man alone. The more benefits you get from the system the more taxes you will pay. The government has decided to introduce a 10 percent tax on air tickets for international air travel, to double the airport departure tax and increase the miscellaneous fees and licences.

With regard to expenditure, the government has decided that in view of the government's (?critical) situation, all unspent salary allotments will not be reallocated and vacancies will not be filled except for a few urgent cases.

No further wage and salary increase for government employees will be granted during the 1980-1981 fiscal year. Since the sharp growth in government expenditure has been partly due to inadequate expenditure control and [word indistinct], the government is determined to strengthen fiscal discipline and the execution of the current and capital budgets.

My fellow citizens, our partners in progress and development: If we must find a solution to our personal economic and financial problems so that the economy can be put on a proper footing for all of us to enjoy the benefits to be derived therefrom, we must all share the burdens now. We are therefore calling on all of you to understand the realities of the present financial situation. I want to assure you that the fiscal policies we have instituted are fair and equitable. The People's Redemption Council is the government of the people and has the responsibility to do nothing less than the best in the people's interest. All of our efforts at stabilizing the economy, I want to reemphasize, are a few of the general economic policies of the PRC government. I reassert my [word indistinct]. In our effort at stabilizing the economy, I want to reemphasize a few of the general economic policies of the PRC government. The government is committed to the free enterprise system of economic pursuit and in that context the right to private property and the fruits of hard and honest labor will be protected by the government. The government will fully support existing maritime and corporate registration programs.

An open investment policy encouraging both local and foreign private investment will continue and public investment will be used largely as an instrument to stimulate private investment. To achieve this goal, the government is considering narrowing the public sector of the economy while simultaneously widening the private sector. As a first step, consideration is being given to (?enlist) private investment on a partnership basis in certain public corporations and the [word indistinct] of dissolution of others. It is therefore necessary that the private sector be enlarged to absorb the redundancy in the labor force that will result from this action as unemployment in both urban and rural areas is already unacceptably high.

To help us achieve this aim, we hereby call on all Liberians and our friends to invest in int the Liberian economy. We can proudly say that the investment climate of the country is more favorable than ever. The red tape and delays that resulted in the past because of the corrupt practices and selfish interests of certain government officials have been removed.

The Liberian revolution is a justifiable one that was long overdue. It cannot therefore be compared with revoltuions of other countries. While revolutions suggest political instability, ours should not be viewed as such for we have moved quickly to reestablish normalcy. There is therefore no need for investors to continue with their attitude of "wait and see." In the cause of the people the struggle continues!

NIGERIA

NO FOREIGN JOURNALISTS TO BE BANNED FROM ENTRY

AB181501 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The federal government has instructed immigration authorities and the Ministry of External Affairs not to ban any foreign journalist from entering the country. The instruction also covers foreign journalists who arrive at the Nigerian airports without visas. This was disclosed in London today by the special adviser to the president of information, Chief Olu Adebanjo, on a BBC African program, "Network Africa." He denied the allegation that foreign journalists were being banned from practicing in Nigeria.

SIERRA LEONE

PRESIDENT STEVENS COMMENTS ON U.S. ROLE IN AFRICA

AB182220 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpt] President Siaka Stevens has expressed the hope that the U.S. Government will continue to give friendly support to African countries in their efforts to liberate other parts of southern Africa. President Stevens, who is the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity [OAU], was speaking at State House today soon after accepting the credentials of the first-ever appointed American woman ambassador to Sierra Leone, Miss Theresa Healy.

His excellency said that the decision to hold the ministerial and summit meetings of the OAU in Freetown was a manifestation of Sierra Leone's abiding commitment to the OAU, an organization which has as one of its purposes the eradication of all forms of colonialism from Africa.

President Stevens expressed satisfaction for the contributions made by the United States in the negotiations which finally brought independence to Zimbabwe, making her the 50th member state of the OAU.

Dr Stevens thanked the U.S. for the bilateral assistance being received by Sierra Leone through the U.S. Agency for International Development for her rural and agricultural developments and in the training of Sierra Leoneans in various educational institutions in the United States.

President Stevens said that the Peace Corps organization continues to render valuable services throughout the country in vital areas of health, roads, water supply and agriculture. We hope, President Stevens went on, that this service and those of Care and Catholic Relief Services will continue to contribute to our national development during your tenure of office in Sierra Leone.

President Stevens also conveyed warm fraternal greetings and sincere best wishes for the personal well-being and happiness of the president of the United States, Mr Jimmy Carter, and continued prosperity of the great people of the United States.

BRIEFS

NEW GHANAIAN ENVOYS--The government has appointed two more envoys. They are Mr Thomas Enniful Jr for Italy and Mr Isaac La Danso, who goes to the Ivory Coast. [Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Sep AB]

NIGERIA-CZECHOSLOVAKIA HEALTH COOPERATION--The federal government has expressed its willingness to enter into a joint agreement with the Czechoslovak Government on the training of Nigerian health personnel. This indication was given by the minister of state in the ministry of health, (Mr Paul Machulo), while exchanging views with that country's deputy minister for economic affairs, (Mr Javuslav Jacubek) in his office. (Mr Jacubek) disclosed that his country had already submitted proposals on the venture to the federal government. Earlier, the deputy minister had said that his home government was interested in assisting Nigeria in improving her health care services. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Sep 80 AB]

ANGOLA

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS SWAPO-SOUTH AFRICA TALKS

LD1 1510 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos yesterday reaffirmed his government's support for holding direct talks [conversagoes biretas] between SWAPO and South Africa within the framework of the UN plan for Namibian independence. Speaking at a ceremony commemorating the late President Agostinho Neto, Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that his government will continue to pursue its policy of peace in southern Africa aimed at establishing a favorable climate for strengthening cooperaton between countries with different political regimes.

The president continued: The MPLA-Labor Party reaffirms the commitment of the party Central Committee to follow the guidelines laid down by the late President Agostinho Neto for the implementation of socialism in the country.

The commemoration ceremony for the late President Agostinho Neto took place yesterday as part of the national celebrations instituted by the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party in memory of the Angolan hero and founder of the Angolan nation, and took place at the grave of President Agostinho Neto. The ceremony was (?attended by members of the MPLA Political Bureau), the Central Committee, the government, mass organizations and of the Angolan Armed Forces.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA VISITS JAPAN, DISCUSSES BILATERAL, OTHER ISSUES

For reportage on the visit to Japan by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, see the Japan section of the 18 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ZIMBABWE

PRESIDENT DISMISSES GENERAL WALLS ON MUGABE'S INSTRUCTIONS

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[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, yesterday announced in the House of Assembly that the president, Comrade Banana, has relieved Lt Gen Peter Walls of his position as chief of the Joint High Command with effect from last Tuesday, 16 September. Comrade Mugabe said that the president had acted on his instructions, adding that other actions are also being considered against General Walls. Speaking as both prime minister and minister of defense, Comrade Mugabe said General Walls and other senior civil and military officials who had held office under the white minority regime pledged their loyalty to his government when it took office. Comrade Mugabe said he had decided to retain the general's services until the end of the year, with the principal task of integrating ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] and ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army] freedom fighters with the former Rhodesian forces in the new national Army of Zimbabwe. He said the statements previously made by the general constitute a direct participation in the political affairs of this country, which is inconsistent with the holding of office in the Joint High Command. He added that these statements have done much harm to Zimbabwe, both internally and externally, and that the have had effect on those outside Zimbabwe who might have been willing to help the country. Comrade Mugabe said other measures are being considered which have the effect of dealing with the situation as effectively as the government would want it to.